TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin
ase
LVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
ACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tangai
ntral Africa :—" Here the people with sores, yaws,
to me to be treated with it at 20 per cent. Medical
and would fail to give instances of its unparalleled
at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito
1s. 6d. Tablets (English Rate).
CALVERT & Co. MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,728—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1896.

SHIPPING.

NSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

ssels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			RIDAY, 2 P.M.
ET	4808	A. Symons	3rd July,
MES	4123	W. J. Nantes	10th "
	4808	T. F. Creery	17th "
LEDONIA	7350	W. S. Andrews	24th "
ET	2375	A. Symons	31st "
TTAGE	6073	M. De Horne	7th Aug.
MES	4808	T. F. Creery	14th "
NTALA	5254	H. Mould	21st "
NON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
ET	4808	A. Symons	4th Sept.
MES	4808	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
NSULAR	4808	F. H. Seymour	12th Sept.
MES	4123	W. J. Nantes	26th "
NON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
MES	4808	T. F. Creery	10th "
TTAGE	6073	M. De Horne	17th "
MES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
	3008	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

...B. D. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, ...proceed to Aden only, and Passen... Steamer for BRINDISI and ...of B.M.L. proceeds to BRINDISI, ...OON.
...sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at ...he day of sailing.
... the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on ... Passengers on board, and only ...ceived. The attention of Passen... ...ortance of having their Baggage ...ination.

...STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ... AND NEW ZEALAND.
...TEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT- ...on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers ...USTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and ...return Tickets are issued at Reasonable ...
...rs are despatched to China at frequent inter...
...particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
...June, 1896.

...N LLOYD'S S.S.N.Co.
...AIL CONTRACT WITH
...IAN GOVERNMENT.

...RATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI ...RIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
...	A. Mills	3,820	550	1st July 1896.

...TES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
...NICE, ...	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

...OMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and ...e 17th of each month.

...SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ...ACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, ...AND PORT SAID.

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
...	C. Bellen	3,364	350	7th July 1896
...	G. le Cras	4,257	350	7th Aug. 1896

...RETURN MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
...VENICE ...	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

...for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on ...he 21st of each month.
...Stewardess on board of each Steamer.

...RETURN TICKETS
...issued at Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
... 6 MONTHS ...	Rs. 290	Rs. 570
... 12 MONTHS ...	Rs. 560	Rs. 850

...WINE IS NOW SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
...GH TICKETS TO LONDON.
...Single and Return are issued via Trieste, ...and during Bathing ...
...Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria ...vellers Tickets by steamers of the "Nord- ...North German Lloyd to ports of North ...Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

...D COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGA- ...SKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
...	...	2,766	350	21st July 1896.

...Colombo with the ss. DAPHNE to Madras
...ticulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
...99, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, ...

...IE DES
...IES MARITIMES.
...NCH MAIL STEAMERS.
...ack with the French Government.
...MARSEILLES, DIRECT
...SUEZ & PORT SAID.

	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
...	...	...
...	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896
...	C. Bourdon	8th August "
...	Chevallier	5th Sep. "
...	Le Gall	3rd October "
...	Veron	31st " "

...ES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, ...AIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, ...APAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
...	Delamonge	4,257	3rd July.

...weekly departures hereafter.
...Marseilles Terminus at Colombo.
...ACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
...Captain Rimmer, WILL SAIL for KUR- ...AT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH and ...bove on the 11th July.

...TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four ...months delivered at specially REDUCED ...
...TICKETS are issued, including Railway ...e to London.
...ulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
...on Buildings, W. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

...AL, GROOM & CO., ...BOMBAY.
... & CO., CALCUTTA, ...KERS AND AGENTS.
...SENGER DEPARTMENT ...PASSAGES booked without ...on the most favourable terms. Berth ...with special attention to grouping.
...AND CONTINENTAL RAIL- ...ed.
... MISSIONARIES, &c. ...questions.
...rival.
... NOTES, DRAFTS, AND ...
...ty, and general infor- ...
...Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

...DEN, GERMANY
...N VILLA FRANZ.
...STRASSE, 8
...NISHED ROOMS, excellent ...ituated in the most fashionable part of Kurhaus, ...proximity to the Park. Terms moderate. Prospectuses ...ay be had with Families for Sum...

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 2nd July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about the 7th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 4th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 8th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. GIAVA ..... 21st July 1896.
S. S. ARCHIMEDE ..... 18th Aug. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 975; and twelve Months, Rs. 970. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly or Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. O. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1896.

(S. S. "VORTIGERN.")

THE S. S. "VORTIGERN," from MOULMEIN, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING. To the 9 a.m. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their CARGO as quickly as possible.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents, S. S. "Vortigern."

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "KOHINOOR," are informed that she will DISCHARGE in No. 10 BERTH, VICTORIA DOCK. They should present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and take DELIVERY of their CARGO as quickly as possible.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

SNAKE BITES.
ANTI-VENOMOUS SERUM.
From the PASTEUR INSTITUTE of LILLE.
Full particulars with each Bottle.
Price Rs. 10 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 28. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ELECTROPLATE AND SILVER GOODS.

INSPECTION invited of TREACHER & Co.'s unequalled Stock of these Goods. A most extensive Choice is offered of all articles suitable for

WEDDING GIFTS,
CHRISTENING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

ENGLISH GOODS of the FIRST QUALITY ONLY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MILITARY BOOKS.
NEW AND COMPLETE LIST OF THE LATEST BOOKS IN USE IN THE ARMY ON APPLICATION.

CAVALRY.	Aids, Words of Command, Drill Roll Books, Outpost Duty, Troop Leading, Tactics, Reconnaissance, Advance and Rear Guards, Saddles, &c.
ARTILLERY.	The latest Works on Tactics, Field Artillery Drill, Garrison Drill and Siege Drill. Standing Orders, Range Finding, Gunnery.
INFANTRY.	Field Training, Attack, Company, Battalion, Brigade Drill, Tactics, On Guard, Outposts, &c.
REGULATIONS.	Regulations for Pay and Promotion, Dress, Supply of Clothing, Army Veterinary Services, Discipline, Medical Pay for British Troops in India, Pay for Native Troops, Queen's Regulations and Orders, &c.

WORKS ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS ON HAND.

Allowances.
Ambulance.
Ammunition
Army Lists.
Army Service Corps.
Artificers.
Battle Formation.
Chitral Expedition.
Carriages.
Cooking.
Derricks, &c.
Discipline.
Defence and Attack.
Dress.
Duty Posters.
Educational Works.
Equipment.
Electricity.
Encampments.
Engineering.
Explosives.
Field Training.
Fortification.
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Garrison Class Books.
Guides and Markers' Duties.
Guides for Certificates
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Gunpowder.
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Musketry.
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Quarter Master's Guide.
Range Finding.
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Staff Duties.
Swordsmanship.
Tactics.
Telegraphy
War.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY

HIGH CLASS TAILORING,
NEW GOODS,
BLUE SERGES,
AND
ALL WOOL FLANNELS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
THE FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.
A combination of powerful NERVE and BRAIN Tonics, so carefully compounded that each ingredient imparts its full remedial effect to the system. RAISING the SPIRITS; INCREASING the APPETITE and INVIGORATING the whole BODY.
Per Bottle Rs. 3.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE LUXURY OF A DRYING BOTTLE IN THE MONSOON
is appreciated by every Smoker in India.
We hold an enormous stock, and have reduced our prices to the following :—

1 Quart	Rs.	2	0 each.
2 "	"	3	0 "
4 "	"	5	0 "
7 "	"	10	0 "

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co. Offer a No. 2 First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtainable elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELDS.
BAHADURS.
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
By Direct Importation.
NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A QUESTION
whose residence in this
I buy for which
our suggesting the
PROPORTION
ony such a
can be depended upon to
know maker,
pical climate and where
SCHIEDMAYER & SOHN
HAVE
they have
110 years, from
Pianos the
SCHIEDMAYER
wires of every note
tion of each
constructed upon
ence. Every
acknowledged by
Bulow, Lachner, Wagner,
exceptional demands in
instantaneous.
everlasting durability.
Highest Honours
MARCHESI
CELEBRATED
LATHAM AND Co.
Western India for the following
JOHN DEWAR
Ditto
FULL PARTICULARS
LATHAM
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BAHADUR CIGARS
PAR EXCELLENCE
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY
The nearest approach to
BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.

BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GRAYS, BLUES, AND PINKS.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
Suits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "Biscuits of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "YARRA," from MARSEILLES, VICTORIA DOCK, Shed, No. 4, VICTORIA DOCK, All claims for Shortages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the Discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BALLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

NOTICES.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ADJOINS APOLLO BUNDER.
REASONABLE RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply to
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

NOTICE.

It has come to our notice that the practice is [illegible] followed of enclosing in Wooden Cases [illegible] for the import into India of various Brands of Cigars and Cigarettes, bearing counterfeit [illegible] Brands Trade Marks or Devices [illegible] All intending importers [illegible] are hereby warned against [illegible] of our Brands [illegible] only on the Wooden [illegible]

All persons [illegible] are hereby warned against [illegible] any of our Brands except [illegible] by us in such a way as may [illegible] that the contents of such cases are our [illegible] and also against selling or [illegible] possession for sale or exposing for sale or any [illegible] Manufacturer any of not of our importing [illegible] with wooden cases in such a way as aforesaid, [illegible] they disregard this warning they are [illegible] be prosecuted for using a false Trade Mark and for [illegible] offences under Sections 183, 185 and 186 of the Indian [illegible] Code and the provisions of the Indian Merchandise [illegible]

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
21, Ripon Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER for the Bassein Municipality.

Qualifications necessary Upper Subordinate test for [illegible] Public Works Department. Salary Rs. 100 [illegible] for the first year, during which the selected candidate [illegible] probation and will be required to satisfy the [illegible] practical knowledge of Burmese. Second [illegible] Rs. 120 the next year Rs. 140, 3rd year Rs. 160, 4th year Rs. 180, 5th year Rs. 200, 6th year Rs. 220, 7th year Rs. 240, 8th year Rs. 260, 9th year Rs. 280 to Rs. 300 by yearly increments of Rs. 10. Horse allowance Rs. 30 per mensem. Increments will depend on [illegible] of service. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 1st August next.

E. P. FRENCHMAN, Vice-President,
Bassein Municipality, Burma.

Bassein, 4th June, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD CRUDEL-SALT is an ancient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
[illegible] LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
[illegible] Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignees. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wolers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including [illegible] per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion, or to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 3. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, &c., supplied.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The appreciation of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE.
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
Fire Reserve Funds..... £577,090
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MacDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.
22, Apollo Street.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local Directory shall meet the wants of commercial and general public.

[illegible] nowhere in the world, says [illegible] [illegible] and will afford simi[illegible] [illegible] of the day and of the [illegible] Alexandria, are so many and such [illegible] Manley and religio[illegible] represented [illegible] to all these various [illegible] number [illegible] [illegible] and the fire and attention [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN DAVIDS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,442
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,377
Commercial Bk. of India	[12,000 / 13,000]	100	[100 / 75]	10 p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Across the Sea	100,000	250	all	8 pr. ct.	30
Chartered Bank	60,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	327
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	125	nil	£1-5s.	£2 to 4
National Bank of India	40,000	125	87½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,160
Albert Ginning Co	200	500	all	18 pr. ct.	48
Albert (Kurla)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,200
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000 dvd	14 x	130
Bhawnagar City Press & Manf. Co. Ltd	450	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brod's Cased Pack Press	1,000	125	125 dv Rs121		177½
Bombay Press	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ltd	600	200	200	15	230
Colaba	600	1,500	1,500 dvd	Rs15	320
Esplanade	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg.	250	200	...	dvd Rs 6	1182
Fort	150	*3,500	500	30 p.c.	1,160
Friend of India	800	400	400	dvd Rs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	400	dvd Rs40	380
Higgin Press Co., Ltd	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khanderao	250	450	450	Rs10	830
Mahratta Press Co., Ltd	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahratta Printing & Publishing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	1,365
Madhava United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 10	3,625
Mahomedan	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahboob Shah Mitha Ghar	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	80
Mahratta	600	150	150	dvd Rs 2	90
Mercantile	2,125	200	200	Nil	360
Mirror	1,000	250	all		225
Native Opinion	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	535
New Indian	1,400	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Oriental	120	500	500		510
Parsee (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	30	380
Prabhakar	300	500	500		30	385
Printing and Publishing Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	3,250
Ratan Tata	400	2,000	750	50	540
Reay Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Rombay Gazette Co., Ltd	370	200	all	12	230
Rast Goftar	200	1,000	10	dvd Rs60	1,360
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	...
Ahmedabad	...	£ 18	...	c.	...
Prantij	4,000	300	300	4 pr. ct.	435
Tapti Valley	24,000	500	50	...	120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	700
Anglo-Indian	1,345			100	71
Aurungabad S. & W. M. Co. Ltd	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	200
Bombay Union	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	710
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ltd	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Bellamvala Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	755
Central India	5,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	1,310
China Mills Co. Ltd	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,045
City of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1,180
Colaba	1,000	250	250	...	260
Do. New Spinning Mills	500	300	300	75	360
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs. 3	68
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	770
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,175
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	710
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Dharamsey	3,100	500	500	dvd Rs. 35	740
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 70	725
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	890
Hing Bunder Mills	700	500	500	40	580
Howard and Ballouzha	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	625
Hurkerdas	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,800
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	505
Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,370
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	925
James Greenwood	1,000	500	500	25	790
Jaffer Alli	250	250	500	dvd Rs. 20	725
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 10	275
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,155
Jubilee Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	675
Kamani	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	833
Khandesh Spinning & Weaving Co	400	250	250	Nil	200
Khatau Makanji Spinning Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	915
Leopold	5,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	290
Lord Reay Mills	444	1,000	1,000	30	925
Maharashtra Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,365
Madhavji United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 10	3,625
Mahomedan	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahboob Shah Mills (Ghanbargal)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	80
Meyer	1,000	150	150	dvd Rs 2	90
Mercantile	2,125	200	200	Nil	360
Mirror	1,000	250	all		225
Native Opinion	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	535
New Indian	1,400	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Oriental	120	500	500		510
Parsee (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	30	380
Prabhakar	300	500	500		30	385
Printing and Publishing Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	3,250
Ratan Tata	400	2,000	750	50	540
Reay Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Rombay Gazette Co., Ltd	370	200	all	12	230
Rast Goftar	200	1,000	10	dvd Rs60	1,360
Royal Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	1,000
Sassoon Mills Co. Ltd	900	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	510
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Swadeshi Mills	87	500	500	dvd Rs20	745
Samson and Union Spinning Co.	900	50	50	dvd Rs30	740
Union Spinning	900	1,000	1,000	50	690
Lalbaug Spinning Co.	90	1,000	1,000	...	600
Union Manufacturing Co. Ltd	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	195
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
A 1 cock Ashdown	1,250	100	100	15	470
Buckley Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Dadham Ice	9,000	100	100	12	160
Bombay & Bhamda Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,525
Do. New Spinning	500	375	375	75	1,650
Bombay Dock Co. Ltd	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	78
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd	430	500	500	8 pr. ct.	300
Bombay Flour Mill	700	500	500	30	1,000
Deccan Cigar Mills	1,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Cinematographic Co., Ltd	6,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	174
Jehangir Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kurla Dock Co., Ltd	4,000	200	175	21	378
Lyall	500	500	500	30	900
Malabar Hill Reservoir	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Maroo	6,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Nasik	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Nasik Water	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Co.	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Gas	2,000	100	100	8	108
Peninsular Land	5,000	100	100	4	30
Phoenix Iron	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	220
Ramsay	1,000	100	100	9	90
Tramway Co.	2,000	250	250	35	90	1,070
Thana Creek	1,000	100	100	...	130
Tobacco	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs1	311

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

			Rs.	Yr. Nom.
English Gold			...	27-2
Rekin	Gold, old		...	26-14
"	new		...	26-12
"	Silver		...	29-11
"	Bar Gold		...	27-2
"	" Silver		...	29-11
Dollars			...	17-2
Napoleons			...	27-1
Sovereigns			...	26-11
Bank of England Notes			...	26-11

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 1-5m., 3-22a. Low water, 8-19m., 9-44a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bahaduri, Ville de Belfort, and Alecto entered, and the steamers Ponani, Nadiri, Tokio, and City of Edinburgh left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kohinoor, Yarra, and Astrakan entered, and the steamer Dwarka left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, and Australia, per extra s. s. Yarra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

DANCE.—The Bombay Volunteer Rifles will hold their first dance of the season in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 10th instant, full particulars of which will be seen in their Regimental Orders published in the columns of this paper.

LOST IN GAMBLING.—Vithoo Makya and Succaram Mahadev, who had been arrested on a charge of house-breaking and theft of Rs.150, preferred against them by one Din Mahomed, a tea shop-keeper at Falkland Road, were yesterday morning released on bail by the police, as on an inquiry it was ascertained that the charge was false, and the amount reported stolen was found to have been lost in gambling by the complainant and his kept-mistress.

BURGLARY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—Gungaram Goolabrai, a shop-keeper in Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 28th ultimo his shop was broken into, an entrance having been effected through a back door facing the sweepers' gully, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 180, carried away from a small wooden box, which was found at the back of the shop broken open.

H. H. SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG.—We learn from Aden that his Highness Sultan Nawaz Jung Shum Shehr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Chief of Shehr and Mackulla, who left Bombay for Aden, on the 13th ultimo, by the French mail steamer Sydney, reached there on the 19th idem. On his Highness' landing, he was received with due honours by the British authorities, twenty guns being fired from the Saluting Battery in his honour. He stays with the Political Resident as his guest; and he was to leave Aden at the end of last month for his own territory in Arabia.

MISAPPROPRIATED MARRIAGE MONEY.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 900 entrusted to accused, Razhowji Ramavya, to bring about the marriage of Ukerda, son of Visar Nowroji, complainant. Visar paid the money to accused to go to Drapa, in Kathiawar, and use his influence with Dhunbai, mother of the bride. Accused instead of arranging the marriage of complainant's son, arranged his own marriage with the bride. He married the girl, and spent the five hundred rupees after his own marriage. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—The Moharram festival passed off quietly at Porebunder Verawal, and Junagadh, but at Bhavnagar a petty quarrel, which was soon dispersed by the police, ensued in which two persons were injured. They were taken to the hospital, and were allowed to go after their wounds were treated. The Porebunder the immersion of taboots took place on Tuesday, when precautions were taken.—Tremendous gales have been blowing at Bhavnagar for the last few days, several trees being blown down.—On Wednesday last, a strong hurricane sprung up at Bhavnagar, followed by thunder and vivid lightning. After the hurricane subsided, heavy rain fell, over an inch being measured during the short space of an hour. The thermometer, which stood at 103° lately, has fallen considerably.

ROBBERY AT DR. BLANEY'S BUNGALOW.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, residing at Grant Road, reported to the police, on Monday morning, the theft of Rs. 250, all in cash, from his iron safe, which, it was believed, was opened on Sunday by means of a key that was usually kept in a small open box in the bed-room. The police instituted inquiries, which elicited the fact that during the absence of the Doctor at Church his cook took another cook, named Shavlo Ferraw, upstairs into the Doctor's room, when, it is suspected, the theft was committed. Both the cooks were arrested by the police, and were yesterday placed before Mr. W. H. Hamilton Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, charged with the theft of Rs. 250. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ON-LOOKER OF THE MOHARRAM PROCESSION.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Rama Crishna, aged sixty, a carpenter, residing at Thakordwar. On the afternoon of the Taboot day, deceased, with several other persons, was standing under the verandah and in front of a three-storeyed house, belonging to the late Mr. Shantaram Narayen, at the Esplanade Cross Road, looking on the taboot procession, which was then passing along that road, when a portion of the iron railing of the verandah of the third floor of the house gave way and fell on the deceased, causing a fracture of the skull and other injuries. Rama was conveyed to the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chotalal Sunderji was brought upon a charge of theft of property, valued at Rs. 1,800, belonging to Damodar Lalji Mahraj, residing at Gowalia Patel Tank Road. Against him a report was brought down to Bombay from Ahmedabad, and made by one Gopal [illegible] persons in the first instance. When the case was proceeded with, it was discovered that there was no evidence against accused, and the complaint was a false one. He told the court that, being intimidated by the police, he had made the false complaint. The police, on the other hand, averred that accused Chotalal, being instrumental in ex-communicating Gopal, this false complaint was preferred. Accused was discharged, and the court granted permission to prosecute Gopal for making a false complaint.

A SERVICE "MAGNET" REFUSES TO LEAVE THE COURT.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a tall, stalwart looking Seedee, holding a bludgeon in his hand, stepped into the witness box and said he had to lay a complaint in respect of some "zoolum" practised on him. The magistrate told him to make the application at the proper time, and not to interfere in the midst of enquiries of cases. When told to leave the witness box, he refused to step out, and defied all the powers to eject him. "He said he would not leave even though he was sent to the gallows. A European police officer of more than average physique tried to remove him, but he found he was as immovable as Miss May Annie Abbot, "the Little Georgia Magnet." Another officer assisted him, but in vain. At last a third one joined his colleagues, and the combined efforts of the three succeeded in getting the bulky Moor out of the box.

REFUSED A HOLIDAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. Purdie and Mr. Cullingwood, engineers on board the s.s. Colaba, yesterday, further appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against them by Bawa Shaikh Adam, a fireman on board the same vessel. The prosecution alleged that the first accused struck him with a bar, and when knocked down, the second accused struck him with clenched fists. Mr. Sealy called police evidence for the defence to show that the fireman did not complain at first of being assaulted by means of a bar or blows, but he simply complained to the police that the first accused had pushed his head against the dock. The Chief Engineer, who had investigated the matter at the instance of the shipmaster, said that the day in question being the Mohurrum day accused wanted leave, and being refused, the men became turbulent and began the assault. They were to blame in the matter as they were the aggressors. The magistrate discharged the accused. A similar charge preferred against Mr. Purdie by the servant was also dismissed.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERK.—An inquest was held at Colaba Causeway on Saturday last, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Mr. J. A. Cashin, late head clerk, "Times of India" office, who died after a very short illness. Dr. C. Easdon, House Surgeon of the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital, who attended deceased, gave the following evidence:—Yesterday morning (Friday) between 9 and 10 o'clock, I was summoned to the deceased. I arrived at his house at about 10 o'clock. I found him in bed and unconscious. His face was bluish, his eyeballs were congested, his breathing was laboured, and he seemed to be in a sinking condition. I passed the stomach tube into his stomach, and drew off its contents, which consisted of half digested food. There was no smell of spirits or alcohol in the contents of the stomach. I applied the usual remedies, and left directions about his treatment. I saw him again at about 2 p.m. There were then signs of returning consciousness. I left him and again saw him at about 6 p.m. He was then conscious but restless. I left directions about his treatment and went away. I did not see him after again. I had known him for the last 15 or 20 years. For the last 10 years he had been suffering from elephantiasis in the left leg, and arm, and in consequence was subject to periodical attacks of fever. His long illness would no doubt give rise to an irritable temperament and also cause degeneration of the arteries of the brain. In my opinion the cause of the deceased's death was cerebral apoplexy. I had been the deceased's medical attendant during the whole time I had known him. His heart was weak in consequence of the periodical attacks of fever. He was a man of temperate habits. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

DISHONEST SERVANT AND AN AUDACIOUS MARWAREE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mitchell prosecuted Balia Baboo and Narayen Ramji, lately servants in the employ of one Marootee Raghoo, a dealer in brass pots, having his shop at Mambadevie Road and Massa Talaji, a Marwaree, having his place of business in the same locality, charging the first two accused with criminal breach of trust as servants in respect of 125 brass pots, collectively valued at Rs. 95, and a hand-cart, valued at Rs. 2, the property of their master, the complainant; and the third accused with receiving and concealing the stolen property under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. On the 25th ultimo, complainant placed 125 brass pots in his small hand-cart, which he then directed the first accused to take to a Marwaree merchant, named Mallackchund Penchang, in the same locality. Complainant also ordered his son, a young lad, to follow the cart. While Balia was taking the hand-cart, he met the second accused Narayen on the way, leading a small goat with him. After they had some conversation with each other, they told the boy to fetch some grass for the goat. Having thus got rid of the boy's presence from their midst, they carried the cart to a small bye-lane in the locality. Here they rendered all the pots from the hand-cart, and placed them in a hired "khatara" (labour-cart). They drew the empty hand-cart into a sweepers' gully and drove away the "khatara" to the shop of the third accused, where they disposed of all the pots for Rs. 25. Complainant waited in vain for the return of the accused. On the following morning, he went to the merchant's shop where the pots were to be delivered, and on an inquiry ascertained that they had not been taken there. Complainant thereupon reported the matter to the police, and Constable Mitchell arrested the second accused at his house on the same day. After his arrest, the man made a certain statement, and pointed the Marwaree (third accused) to whom the pots had been sold. The Marwaree however, on being questioned by the police, denied all knowledge about the pots. In the meantime, the first accused Balia was arrested at Kalyan on suspicion by the Thana police, he having failed to account for Rs. 12, moiety of the sale proceeds of the pots, which were found in his possession. He was brought down to Bombay and made a statement similar to that of the second accused, and pointed out the same Marwaree. The police then discovered that the Marwaree was not telling a true story, and took him into custody. In the prosecution of further inquiries, Constable Mitchell traced 53 pots to a Marwaree, named Chuggan Jiva, and 72 pots to another Marwaree named Butta Vaja. The third accused Marwaree then admitted having purchased the pots from the first two accused, and having kept them in lots with the above two Marwarees in order to prevent detection, himself keeping only one pot as a sample, which he produced from his shop. His Worship convicted the three men, and sentenced the first two to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and the Marwaree to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative to suffer three months' further imprisonment with hard labour.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The second shoot of the above Club took place at Santa Cruz last Saturday. It was a fine afternoon, but a very strong wind was blowing across the range, which quite upset the calculations of nearly all the members, and an occasional outer was signalled up, when least expected. Members are reminded that a shoot takes place every Saturday (weather permitting). Spoons were won by Colr-Sergt. H. Black, at 500 yards, and Lieut D. J. Sharp, at 600 yards.

2ND COMPETITION.—500 YARDS.

Colr-Sergt H Black, B V Rifles	24
Gunner E G Campbell, B V A	24
Sergt W Fry, G I P R	23
Corpl W Walmsley, B V Rifles	22
Colr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R	19
Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	17

(a) Winner of 1st spoon. (b) Carbine, allowed one point.

3RD COMPETITION.—600 YARDS.

Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	23a
Colr-Sergt H Black, B V Rifles	2
Sergt W Fry, G I P R	20
Corpl W Walmsley, B V Rifles	18
Gunner E G Campbell, B V A	15b
Colr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R	11c

(a) Handicap—2 points. Winner of spoon. (b) Fined with carbine, 2 points. (c) Fined.

ARRIVED AT SEA.

THE Messageries Maritimes Ocean Yarra, Captain [illegible] arrived in harbour yesterday, from Marseilles. Her report experienced fine weather in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, thence strong breeze, and heavy sea during two days before arriving in port. The Asiatic S N Co.'s s.s. Kohinur, Captain H. Elliot, which arrived in harbour, to-day, from Calcutta, via coast ports, met with moderate monsoon and very high sea.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

Stuart, Major, M's R H A, from leave, from England.
Prichard, Lt-Col, Ms, 7th M.I, from leave, from England.

JUNE 28.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, R.E, from leave, from New Zealand.

JUNE 29.

Huggins, Major, Master Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Kellie, Major, Bo, 2nd S Lancers, leave, from Deolali.
Tonnochy, Major, 4th Sikhs, from leave, from Kohat.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 28.

Stuart, Major, M's R H A, to rejoin, to Trimulgherry.
Prichard, Lt-Col, Ms, 7th M.I, to rejoin to Kamptee.

JUNE 29.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, R.E, to rejoin to Bangalore.
Kellie, Major, Bo, 2nd S Lancers, to leave to Deolali.
Tonnochy, Major, Bang, 4th Sikhs, to rejoin to Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. S. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The first Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 10th instant.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. R. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Bowling, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant Buildings, Colaba.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cath. High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Home Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garish, Hyculla School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bander.

Members Rs. 2 (including two ladies).
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Rs. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

DISTRICT ORDERS BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN GATACRE, C.B., COMMANDING POONA DISTRICT.

Poona, Tuesday, June 30.

Assault at Arms.—The following is the constitution of the General and Executive Committees in connection with the Presidential Assault at Arms for this year.

Committee; President—Brig-Gen'l J Gatacre, C B, Comdg Poona District. Vice Presidents—Brig-Gen'l H L H Curtis, D S O, Bombay Cav Brigade. Members—Officer Comdg R A Rifles; Officer Comdg 2nd Bn Middlesex Regt; Officer Comdg 2nd Durham Light Infy; Officer Comdg 2nd Royal Irish Rifles; Comdg'g Engr Poona District; Officer Comdg 2nd Bombay Lancers; Comdt Bombay Sappers and Miners. Officer Comdg 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Officer Comdg 4th Bombay Rifles; Officer Comdg 10th Bombay Light Infy; Officer Comdg 19th Bombay Infy; Officer Comdg 28th Bombay Pioneers; Comdt Poona Volunteer Corps.

Executive Committee; President—Lt-Col O M Creagh, V C A Qr-Mr-Genl, Bombay Command. Members—Major Kelly, Royal Artillery; Capt L A Gordon, 2nd Bo Lancers; Capt R R Mantigan, 2nd Bo Grenadiers; Capt C E Fry, 4th Bo Rifles; Capt W W Chitty, 19th Bo Infy; Capt L M Foster, 28th Bo Pioneers; Lt S A Ironmonger, D L Infy; Lt W Jameson, 2nd R I Rifles; Lt F K Fair, Bo Sappers and Miners; and Capt C Davidson, I of Gym M and Bo Comd Hony Secy.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. J. BLOMFIELD, Major,
Offg. A. A. G., P. D.

A RATHER mixed reception was given at the Gaiety, on June 6 to a dramatic version by Mr. H. Hamilton of Prosper Merimee's novel "Carmen," with Miss Olga Nethersole in the title-role.

A BENEFIT performance for the graceful dancer and comedy actress, Miss Kate Vaughan, was given at the Gaiety, on June 9, and realised £1,000. Miss Vaughan has been recommended by her medical advisers to take a long sea voyage.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE OPENING OF A NEW LIQUOR SHOP.

SOME of the native journals think that Bombay should not rest satisfied until the state of things disclosed in connection with the opening of a new liquor shop near the Crawford Buildings, at Grant Road, is remedied, and it is made impossible for the Abkari authorities to allow new shops to be opened without ascertaining the views of the people residing in the vicinity. The "Indian Spectator" remarks on the subject:—"The orders of the Government on the subject are plain enough; and it requires but honest loyalty in the department to give effect to them. The Secretary of State has repeatedly laid down the principle that "any extension of the habit of drinking among Indian populations is to be discouraged" and the Government of India have ruled that no genuine expression of public opinion should be ignored in deciding whether a liquor licence shall be given or not, and particularly, in determining the location of shops. They have wisely directed that "efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained." Government have also declared that they wish the restriction of the number of liquor shops to be henceforth adopted as one of the practical measures in furtherance of their policy." The "Gujerati" writes on the same subject: "The history of the liquor-shop recently opened in Sleater Road shows how the principles laid down by the highest authorities can be reduced to a hugh farce by the executive. The result of the inquiries made by the Abkari Department and the Police before permission was granted, was declared to be that a "very large majority of residents in the immediate vicinity did not object." Let the reader carefully note the expressions "immediate vicinity" and "did not object." In the first place, what these official inquiries are every body knows. Many a time they simply mean the opinion of the reporting officers themselves. In the second place, it is clear the residents did not "approve" of the opening of a new liquor-shop. Simply they raised no objection. Thirdly, what construction did the officers entrusted with the inquiry put upon the expressions "immediate vicinity" and "local public sentiment?" The opening of the shop is certain to hold out fresh temptations to servants and the lower classes, and in course of time, the owner of the liquor-shop will drive a roaring trade. But that is no concern of the Abkari Department. It is a pity that the morals of the people should be at the mercy of such a clever and quibbling Department. If residents living within sight and earshot of the proposed shop are not to be consulted, the despatches of the Secretary of State are a pure delusion."

THE PANCH MAHAL VALLEY RAILWAY.

Some of the vernacular papers speak highly of the enterprise (capacity?) of Mr. J. R. W. Forrest. The "Native Opinion" remarks:—"It is a matter of very great satisfaction that our capitalists are beginning to turn their attention to railway construction. A short time ago we had the pleasure of greeting the taking in hand by private capitalists of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, under the lead of Mr. Forrest, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., of Bombay. We did not think then that we would so soon have the happiness of seeding another similar project managed through with the aid of our own capitalists and that, too, through the activity of the same gentleman. To all Forrest, therefore, belongs the credit of pushing on two schemes calculated to be of considerable benefit to Western India. For this line which is to run from Surat to Amalner in Khandesh—a distance of 104 miles, and possibly later on, to either Jalgaon or Bhusawal on the G. I. P. Railway, a capital of 130 lakhs of rupees has been deemed necessary. But large as it is, it has been more than subscribed for even before the issue of the prospectus of the Company."

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The "Subodha Patrika" says:—"The University of Bombay has been affiliated to the University of Cambridge." That is in item of news of which all educated men must be glad. We are curious to know whether this recognition was asked for and denied by the Cambridge University or whether our University did not consider it worthwhile even to ask it.

A HIGH COURT JUDGE ON CIRCUIT.

The "Gujerati" makes a novel suggestion to the effect that one of the High Court judges should be sent on circuit to supervise the working of the subordinate courts. Our contemporary says: "While there are heavy arrears of work in the Madras High Court, there are hardly any old cases on the file of the Bombay High Court which remain to be disposed of. In fact some of the appeals filed this year have already been heard and decided, and it is likely that within a few months, at least one Judge will be without work. How the Judges will then occupy themselves, we can not say. But it may not be altogether useless to suggest that if the High Court is to exercise effectual supervision over the subordinate courts, at least one Judge of the Supreme Court ought to go on circuit every year. The regularity and punctuality with which the High Court Judges discharge their duties, are not to be found everywhere in the Mofussil. It is well-known that the instructions issued to the Judges of the lower courts in regard to their attendances and the disposal of cases on their file are not strictly observed in all the districts. There is, we believe, ample room for improvement in the working and administration of the lower courts, and if a quick Judge like Mr. Justice Parsons with abundant experience of the Molussil were to go on circuit, we think he will not fail to detect flaws in the existing system of judicial administration and devise some remedy for them. An exhaustive inspection for the first time after so many years will be a laborious task; but if his work is undertaken, and when all the arrears have been worked off, the High Court will do well to revert to the old system of sending one or two of its judges on circuit to inspect judicial work in the Mofussil."

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Referring to the curt reply of Lord George Hamilton to the Bombay Presidency Association's protest against the Indian Exchequer being saddled with the cost of the Suakin Expedition, the "Gujerati" states:—"The president of the Bombay Presidency Association has received a wonderfully laconic letter from the Secretary of State in reply to its telegram protesting against the Indian Exchequer being charged with the cost of the Indian troops despatched to Egypt. Lord George Hamilton is good enough to assure the president that his telegram has been duly received, and not transmitted to one of the heavenly planets through the negligence of the Telegraph Department. Beyond giving this information of extraordinary value the Secretary of state does not say any thing. The reply of the Indian Government was more reassuring. His Lordship is seriously mistaken in thinking that the people of India will ever be satisfied with such a ridiculous and preposterous reply. The disclosures made in the Italian Green

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Our experience in German articles is to take up only those of recognised permanency. Solid, good and lasting articles are to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which carry the day in every contest.

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COAL CONTRACTOR WANTED, who would undertake to deliver large quantities of Country Coal from Bunders or Railway Stations to mills or into Steamers' bunkers. Apply "J. M.," care of this Paper.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have pleasure in informing the Public that this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at Poona received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are pleased to recommend the Proprietor for all his kindness and attention, and wish him success.—Rev. DAVID FINLAYSON, Scotch Church, Central Provinces.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" and a Leader thereon.

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H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 gal. Jar	12 12	and 15 12
2 ,, Jar	24 0	and 31 8
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JARS AND KEGS FREE.

Jars allowed for on return

1 gal. As. 12; 2 gals. Re. 1-0; 4 gals. Rs. 2-0

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NOTES.

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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

AN advance of 1-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 113 5-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 119¼. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were also unaltered at £64 9-16. The price of Bar Silver in London receded 1-16d., say to 31¼d. per oz., but in New York, the metal was still worth 69 1-8 cents per oz.; with demand exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-16d. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Braziers' Copper advanced 6d., say to £56 per ton. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 102¾; Paris Exchange on London being a shade higher, at fcs. 25·17.

Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36 7-8s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and next month to Havre, tone of the market firm.

A decline of 1-32d. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 15-16d. per lb; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations having been 3 53-64d. for June deliveries, and 3 39-64d. for October-November. The price of Broach also declined 1-32d. per lb. in all grades. The market closed quiet. Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday, 7¼ cents per lb. remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but Futures were 5 points lower in both positions, the fresh quotations being 6·57 for September; and 6·59 for December. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's Arrivals at the Ports to date, and those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	1,000	400	1,600
Two days' do.	2,000	1,800	3,400
Since 1st Sept., 1895	5,741,000	7,872,000	5,836,100

A moderate business (again chiefly by the Mills) has transpired in our local Cotton market today on the basis of previous rates, the feeling having been steady. Exporters have bought only 200 bales each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 175; and Broach, at Rs. 193; while local spinners have taken, in all, 2,400 bales, made up of 1,000 Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 178; 600 Barsee, at Rs. 189; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 166½; and Comrawuttee, at Rs. 172-4; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 154; Khangaum, at Rs. 170; Amreli, at Rs. 185; and Sheegaum, at Rs. 169 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken by exporters to the usual small extent, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged, as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	4-8-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 ,,	4-7-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-10-0	,,
Red Delhi	4-5-0	,,
Hard Yellow	4-3-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4-6-0	,,
Hard Red	3-12-6	,,

SEEDS have also been quiet in tone, with a small export business passing; and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined a bit to one anna per cwt., making our quotations stand as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-1-6 to Rs. 6-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ,,	7-4-0	,,
Do Cawnpore ,,	7-6-0	,,
Do Red do ,,	6-0-0 to 6-5-0	,,
Gingelly, white ,,	42-0-0 to 43-0-0	per candy.
Do Mixed ,,	39-0-0 to 40-8-0	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and no fresh business to speak of has been reported to us.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,131 bales.
Wheat	2,200 cwts.
Linseed	9,252 ,,
Rapeseed	8,119 ,,
Poppyseed	2,087 ,,
Groundnuts	951 ,,
Castorseed	2,604 ,,
Rice	34 ,,

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, against 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' Sight Credits; and there has been very little enquiry either way. Rates declined 1-32d., a few Marchants' Bills having been sold at 1s. 2 9-32d.; the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9/16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7/32 d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2 5/16 d. to 9-32d	,,
Francs do.	1-50½ to ¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and rates declined to 108 15-16 for Money and 108½ for Account, at which they left off.

SHARES have been quiet, and to-day this evening showing only a decline of Rs. 5, in Mofussil Press Shares; of Rs. 44, in Bombay Cotton; of Rs. 34, in New Indian; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Coorla Mill shares; and an advance of Rs. 10 each, in Oriental and Queen; and of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling	112¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 9-16
Bar Silver	31⅛

The sum of £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 29.

The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, arrived here yesterday morning.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here yesterday.

COLOMBO, JUNE 30.

Mail steamer Malta, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s.s. Alphee, left Kurrachee for Bombay on Monday, 8 p.m., 29th June, and she is expected here on Thursday, early morning, 2nd July.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491 Miles.)

The following is a Statement of Traffic for week ending 13th June, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,65,251	4,13,261	6,074	5,84,646
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 Miles.	...	...	...	5,71,824
Increase				Rs. 12,822

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Corresponding 13th June 1895.)

Description.	Miles Open.	1896. Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	735	52	...	...	...
Parcels, &c.	735	1,084	...	3,467	79,639
Goods	735	3,099	4,928	...	37,813
Other earnings	735	564	...	1,233	19,700
Total for week	735	73,47	...	2,310	...
Aggregate	735	2,23,6	...	...	57,421

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BREEN.—June 23, at Calcutta, William Nosky Breen, aged 58 years, 11 months and 1 days.

GAMMIE.—June 4, at Jallasarie, Louie Gammie, daughter of James Gammie, Esq., Munsiff, dearly beloved wife of William Goss, Manager, Bullahurie Tea Estate, aged 23 years.

STERNDALE.—June 22 at Woodlands Hotel, Darjeeling, Montague Henry Chetwynd Sterndale, only son of the late Colonel R. Cranfurd Sterndale, aged 23 years.

THOMAS DE LA COURNEUVE.—June 22, at Ranigunj, Frederic Ernest Thomas de la Courneuve, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1896.

THE curious and suggestive similarities between parts of the Buddhist scriptures and the Old and New Testaments formed the subject of a lecture recently delivered by Professor Max Muller to the Royal Society of Literature. Some of the coincidences the learned Professor holds to be sufficiently explained by our common human nature and natural surroundings; but there are others that cannot be accounted for in that way, and it is necessary to search for evidence as to their sources. Thus the similarity of the ecclesiastical vestures of the Buddhist priests in Thibet and those of the priests of the Roman Catholic Church is explained when we come to know that from the middle of the seventh century to the end of the eighth, Christian missionaries were very active in China. Some additional light is thrown on this aspect of the question by the Buddhistic sculpture in the Lahore museum, excavated from a long buried city in the Punjab, which shows evident traces of familiarity on the part of the Buddhist sculptors with certain themes of Greco-Roman art of the time when the Roman Empire was Christian. Thus we have in the midst of Buddhist surroundings a Madonna, an obvious reminiscence of the Crucifix, and Roman legionaries in a procession of the followers of Buddha. The legitimate inference drawn by Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling from these disinterred and other relics of a Buddhist city, the art workmen of which must have been fully conversant with Greco-Roman art of the Christian period—some of the statues of the Buddha have the attitude of Roman Emperors addressing the legions—is that there must have been constant intercourse between Northern India and the Roman Empire in the centuries subsequent to the transfer of the capital to Constantinople. If India—always tolerant of different faiths which are philosophically regarded simply as different manifestations of the all-pervading divine essence—did not resent the appropriation of Christian symbols by Buddhist or other artists in the representation of the religious beliefs and ceremonies of the time, there would be as little scruple in adopting Christian vestments or parables or incidents in the career of Christ. Professor Max Muller, however, is persuaded that the early teachers of Christianity borrowed from ancient Buddhism. The Buddhistic Canon was reduced to writing before the Christian era, and missionaries were sent abroad into every part of the known world in the reign of Asoka, who ruled over India in the third century before Christ. Intellectual intercourse between West and East became possible and easy after the campaigns in which Alexander had made an open road between Greece and India. The Greeks took their fables from India. Plato speaks of the ass in the lion's skin, a parable which is found in the Buddhist Canon, and was put into the mouth of Buddha himself. The lion is the king of animals, the peacock displays his fine feathers, the serpents play their part in the Greek fables, though none of these animals were found in Greece. The inference is that if Indian fables were assimilated in Greece, Indian beliefs may have been assimilated in lands not so remote as Hellas from the home of Buddha. The Indian fables were all incorporated in the Buddhist Canon.

To better understand the drift of this part of the argument, it is as well to turn to Volume IV. of the new edition of "Chips from a German Workshop," in which the Professor shows the part which fable and parable bore in the instruction of the masses of the people, especially of an Oriental people:—"Many of the fables and parables must have existed before the rise of the Buddhist religion; others, no doubt, were added on the spur of the moment, just as Socrates would invent a myth or fable whenever that form of argument seemed to him most likely to impress and convince his hearers. But Buddhism gave a new and permanent sanction to this whole branch of moral mythology, and in the second Canon, as it was settled in the third century before Christ, many a fable received, and holds to the present day, its recognised place. After the fall of Buddhism in India, and even during its decline, the Brahmins claimed the inheritance of their enemies, and used their popular fables for educational purposes, removing, however, anything that was too decidedly opposed to the spirit of a revived Brahminism." One of the expurgated Sanskrit versions of the edifying fables forming part of the Buddhist scriptures was the Pankatantka, from which and from other sources a smaller collection, the Hitapadesa or Good Advice, was compiled. Fortunately a King of Persia, Khosru Nucherwan, caused the original work to be translated into Pahlevi, the Persian tongue of that time, so that this part of the Buddhist Canon giving the whole or nearly the whole of the lessons in morality taught by fables suppressed by the Brahminis, have been recovered and translated into many European languages. Now, Professor Muller is confident that many of the stories in the Old and New Testaments can be traced in the Buddhist Canon which was certainly completed long before the Christian era. He even goes so far as to affirm that no one can look on Buddhism without finding something to remind him of Christianity. The story of the judgment of Solomon is to be found in the Buddhist Scriptures. He asserts, somewhat too dogmatically, perhaps, in this matter, that such a story could not be invented twice. But surely the story could be told twice without being invented at all, if a certain king gave such a sensational judgment in a court which certainly had relations with the countries south of the Red Sea and probably with India. Other "coincidences" were adduced; the parable of the Prodigal Son, and the miracle of the walking on the water are to be found in the Sanskrit. It has long been known to Oriental scholars that coincidences exist between the Buddhist Canon and the New Testament, and the Professor holds that it is impossible to regard them as merely accidental. Omitting those which may be assigned to natural and intelligible causes, he insists that there are others which cannot be accounted for in that way and must receive a decisive explanation. The question is, whether in such a matter anything more than a suspension of judgment can be demanded. No decisive verdict can be returned until there is decisive evidence to justify it. We say this in all humility, not to say in fear and trembling, seeing that so eminent an authority pronounces the evidence to be complete, and that the verdict rests with the Royal Society of Literature.

We are emboldened, however, to hold to the opinion that it is not yet safe to pronounce a final opinion on a subject by the attitude of the Lord Chancellor who presided on the occasion of the delivery of this remarkable lecture. Lord Halsbury, speaking, it must be admitted, rather as a lawyer than as an Oriental Scholar, declined to accept the evidence as complete or conclusive. He even expressed his doubts as to whether he rightly understood what the Professor meant by "Coincidences," but gathered that they are things which, when the facts are known, are found to have a historical and actual connection. But are all the facts known. Much historical evidence has perished. What evidence is there to show that various coincidences between the Buddhist and the Christian Canons existed at the periods stated? There is such a thing as interpolation, and we may add that there are other things as well which might explain much that is inexplicable if we only had any comprehensive knowledge of the period of the world's history immediately antecedent to the evolution of the Buddhist faith, and the teaching of the founder of Christianity. We have only recently learned from the discovery of certain tablets in Egyptian mounds that there was an active correspondence in divers languages between Eastern nations hitherto supposed to be quite isolated the one from the other. We are only beginning to ascertain that a powerful Hittite Empire flourished in Asia Minor and extended its conquests to remote regions in alliance with the Amorites. It is inferred that the amalgamation of the two produced the Semitic race which was destined to give to humanity two great world-religions which flourish to this day. Jerusalem was builded "by thy father the Hittite and thy mother the Amorite." Did they bequeath nothing to the common stock of religious ideas which moulded the thoughts of the generations intervening before the time appointed for the preaching of a new faith which was to transform the world? From what source did the Buddha—the Enlightened—derive the corpus of the teaching that still bears his name. No one living in these post-Darwinian days will imagine that the Buddha evolved it wholly out of his moral consciousness. In the passage quoted above, Max Muller says very reasonably that many of the fables and parables afterward incorporated in the Buddhist Canon "must have existed long before the rise of the Buddhist religion." Much else besides the parables may have existed before that faith arose and absorbed it. We know little or nothing of the pre-existing material which went to the building up of Buddhism. We are equally in the dark as to the accretions of subsequent ages.

AFTER a period of nearly ten months in which to think over the question, the Fellows of the University came to a decision, on Monday evening, in regard to Mr. Justice Ranade's motion excusing unsuccessful candidates from re-examination on a subsequent appearance in any subject in which they obtain 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks. As we have all through pointed out, the original motion was far too vague. Failing as it did to take into consideration the wide variations that exist in the examinations prescribed in the University Calendar, it needed considerable modification and amplification. After a business-like and animated debate, the Senate performed these operations on Monday, and the proposal leaves the Council Hall in so different a form to that in which it made its first appearance that the author must find some difficulty in recognizing his scheme. But it should in fairness be stated that Mr. Ranade declared when he brought forward his motion that he was not committed to details, and that he would welcome amendments. The concession to the complaints of students as to the severity of the University course which he sought to make has been hedged round with a variety of limitations and safeguards against abuse. The first important point in regard to the modifications proposed by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and adopted by the Senate, is that they give to unsuccessful candidates the option of refusing to avail themselves of the concessions granted. It is well known that in filling up many Government and professional posts, the question of a graduate's marks is of no little account, and the possession of a few extra marks will often turn the scale as between rival candidates. It is therefore only right that men who have failed at a first attempt should not as a result be compelled to join the ranks of the "unclassed" at the next examination, against their wish. Candidates in tests not exempted from the operation of this rule, will be left to decide for themselves whether they will run the risks incidental to a re-examination in subjects they have passed in preference to the alternative risk—a serious one for the great majority of Indian students—of lowering the marketable value of their degrees. The other modifications introduced upon the initiative of Mr. Setalvad supply a most serious omission in the original motion by taking into consideration the different minimum percentages required at present for passing the various examinations.

In regard to the Arts examination the minimum proposed by Mr. Justice Ranade has been accepted; but as Professor Muller's amendment for exempting the M.A. degree from the operation of the rule was carried, this will only affect the examinations up to the B.A. degree. As Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabjee remarked, for candidates to be allowed to pass the M.A. examination in compartments would be an absurdity, for it is an honours' degree intended not merely to test the knowledge of candidates in different branches of study, but also their mental capacity and culture. There was a good deal in Dr. Bhalchandra's point (made, however, in opposition to the amendment) that this view of the case if applicable to the M.A. degree, was also applicable to the highest degrees in the medical and engineering professions. But as no notice of amendment to exclude these degrees had been given it was not possible to remedy what Dr. Bhalchandra described as "an injustice to the other Faculties." But this can easily be rectified at some subsequent meeting of the Senate. The Matriculation examination was also exempted from the operation of the principle,—a decision which may save some lads from seeking to enter upon a professional career for which they are not mentally qualified. But probably the financial difficulty pointed out in these columns was the chief thing many members of the Senate had in view in voting for this elimination. For instance, the Hon. Mr. Mehta suggested that the Matriculation test should be excluded in order to show Government that the financial prosperity of the University on which the withdrawal of the provincial grant of Rs. 5,000 has been based, has only been attained at the sacrifice of reforms. We must confess that we have grave doubts whether this attitude of injured innocence will alter the resolve of a stony-hearted Government to allot the money to the promotion of elementary education.

The modifications proposed by Mr. Setalvad and accepted by the Senate, include within their scope the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, to the effect that a candidate failing in one subject only must obtain in each of the remaining two subjects at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in them in order to be exempted from re-examination in those subjects, and a candidate failing in any two subjects must obtain at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in the third subject in order to be exempted from further tests therein. These important modifications render the application of the exemption privilege a very different thing to that which the original motion demanded; and they form a fair and reasonable compromise between the views of those who were prepared to go to the same length as Mr. Ranade and those who were of opinion that no change should be made. Further, the minimum number of marks required in the Law examinations in order for the candidate to be excused from re-examination was raised to 50. The School Final examination is not touched by the decision arrived at on Monday. The necessity for voting upon it was obviated by what may be termed a legal quibble. The resolution referred to the Arts examinations, and in the calendar the School Final is not included among the Arts course, as the passing of it does not lead to any higher examinations or to entrance into the colleges and is placed by itself. But as the Chairman of the meeting pointed out, the distinction is not usually observed, and the School Final is regarded as an Arts examination. However, on being appealed to by Mr. Mehta, the Chairman held that the School Final examination could not be regarded as coming within the scope of the resolution or the amendments moved thereto. The net result of the decision of the Senate has been to eliminate from Mr. Ranade's proposition its most objectionable features, and to transform what was little better than a crude theory into a practical and workable scheme.

AUSTRALIA reports another great find of gold, and the colonial papers are ablaze with sensational head-lines, which tell of an auriferous mountain, a Victorian Mount Morgan, and a mountain of payable ore. Another Coolgadie is to spring into existence near Marysville on what is known as the Reefton Track adjacent to Armstrong Creek, Victoria. Locally, it seems, the existence of the ore was known, but no one could be got to spend money on it. However, for the last nine months a party of explorers has been at work devoting all their attention to a mountain spur, which embraces a belt of silurian country, and on which recently has been bestowed the high sounding title of the Victorian Mount Morgan Gold Mine. The explorers have done some trenching, and have struck [illegible] near the crest of the spur, about 20 feet in depth. From this fair gold has been obtained and tons of "crushing stuff"—sandstone through which the ore outcrops. If, says the Melbourne Age, which does not wish to undertake the responsibility of a rush, the sandstone, which comprises about nine-tenths of the entire mass, is gold bearing as well as the mineral ore, the discovery is a valuable one, for there would in that case undoubtedly be a mountain of ore, containing many millions of tons of stuff to operate upon. But in any case a very large amount of capital would be required to develop the property, so that whatever may be the ultimate history of this discovery, the field has no attractions for the poor man. Very little prospecting has been done, and to test its value thoroughly much more requires to be done. The existence of quartz reefs in the ranges has been proved, and it is alleged that from one reef worked a few years ago 5,000 oz. of gold were obtained. The difficulties of carrying on prospecting operations in the ranges are enormous at present, owing to their inaccessibility. Another problem that meets the prospector is how to get any crushing done, there being no battery within easy distance. Without being too sanguine, the Government Geologist feels justified in recommending further exhaustive tests. There is no doubt, he says, as to the auriferous character of the formation, but before embarking large capital on it he would advise the erection of a small battery and the carrying out of a series of tests at a number of points along the formation, both at the surface and at some feet below, so as to ascertain beyond question whether the bulk value is such as to justify working on a large scale, for there can be no picking and choosing of the ore. Should such trials prove a fair average bulk yield, even of only a few pennyweights per ton, there need be no fear as to the ultimate success of the undertaking, as the available tonnage is enormous, and there are excellent facilities for working it most economically with water power, which is obtainable in sufficient volume and fall to drive a very extensive milling plant. A company to be known as the Victorian Mount Morgan Company has been formed to carry out the working. The Government Geologist, as well as the Melbourne press, declares that there is no opening for the poor man at the mountain, for no man without capital can hope to work the mine. Yet such is the effect of the announcement of the discovery that a rush at once began, and before a week had elapsed enterprising miners had clustered round the hill and pegged out claims.

IN response to repeated requests from the public for further exhibitions of Miss Abbott's phenomenal skill and powers of resistance, three more performances are to be given at the Tivoli Theatre—the first on Thursday, and the second on Friday evening; while the third will take place on Saturday afternoon. Large audiences may again be expected.

AT their last meeting the Calcutta Port Commissioners read a letter from Sir John Lambert forwarding a report by Superintendent Rogg on the loss of tea and cargo committed in the port on the river since November last.

LIEUTENANT BREMNER, who fell at Mojindlla, as reported by Reuter, had not long left India. He was undergoing garrison course at Poona before he went to the Cape as a volunteer. He came on to this country in October last with his regiment the 20th Hussars, now stationed at Mhow.

A RATHER strange tale comes from

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE QUESTION OF EMPLOYING INDIAN REGIMENTS IN MASHONALAND.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question, said that the employment of Indian regiments in Mashonaland would be regarded as a confession of weakness by the natives.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MASHONALAND NOT REQUIRED.

General Goodenough and Sir Frederick Carrington had, he said, informed the Government that they were prepared to send any reinforcements necessary to Mashonaland, but they both agree that none are required at present.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

The Government, Mr. Chamberlain added, propose to keep the Cape Garrison up to its full strength and decide a Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles has been ordered to the Cape.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has passed through Committee in the Lords.

THE LAND RATING BILL.

The Land Rating Bill has passed through the report stage in the House of Commons after an all-night sitting owing to the obstructive tactics of the opposition.

LI-HUNG CHANG.

Li Hung Chang has arrived at Essen, where he is the guest of Messrs. Krupp and Co.

A PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

ROME, JUNE 29.

A Papal Encyclical has been issued stating that the unity of the Church tends to show by implication that it is not possible to recognise the Anglican Orders.

MR. McKINLEY AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30.

In a speech made by Mr. McKinley, he said he fully accepted the Currency plank of the Republican platform.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENTSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

It is officially announced that Sir A. C. Talbot will be appointed substantively in the place of Mr. Barnes to the post of Resident, in Kashmir, in which he is now officiating.

CAPTAIN WATSON.

Captain Watson, Superintendent, Army Signalling, owing to a serious illness, has been ordered to proceed on sick leave immediately.

GRASS FARMS IN INDIA.

A sub-committee is likely to be formed at an early date, to discuss the question of improving the grass farms in India.

AN ALLEGED DEFAMATORY PARODY.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

Mr. Leslie (senior), on behalf of the Rev. F. M. Stewart, pastor, Union Chapel, applied for a process against D. M. Dagar, printer and publisher, *Sunday Times*, on the charge of having defamed his client in the issue of that paper, dated 16th instant. The matter complained of, Mr. Leslie said, was a parody on a comic song clearly referring to his client, the Rev. Stewart, who had been attacked in a defamatory manner. The paragraph was read, and caused some amusement in the court; after which Mr. Leslie asked for a search warrant. Mr. Leslie tendered a copy of the paper containing the alleged defamatory matter, which, he said, he had purchased from the vendor in Bow Bazaar Street, and the section of the Printers Act covered the fact of the publication. His Worship said he would go through the paragraph complained of, and pass orders to-morrow.

SALE OF THE BURMA STATE RAILWAYS.

RANGOON, JUNE 30.

The local papers report that the Burma State Railways are about to be sold to a powerful Home Syndicate. Negotiations have been carried on for some months past, and are now on the point of being completed.

A STEAMER RUN ASHORE.

RANGOON, JUNE 30.

The steamer Anchises, formerly owned by Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company, and now chartered to [illegible] Rangoon for the Far East by Chinese shippers, is ashore, at Mouth Sittang, on Saturday, approaching Rangoon harbour. The South-West Monsoon current sets strongly to the east, and vessels approaching from south are carried up. It is dangerous in Sittang unless commanders are aware of the position. The Anchises has probably become a total wreck. Assistance has been sent, but strong monsoon wind is blowing, and the tugs probably are not able to approach.

THE BARODA OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

BARODA, JUNE 30.

Under instructions from Dr. Pollen, Collector of Bombay, his assistant, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, to-day, appeared before Captain C A. Brown, Railway Magistrate, and informed his Worship that he had not much evidence to produce against Dalpat, the Gaekwar's opium farmer's sub-agent. The magistrate, after recording detective Laxman's statement, asked the accused what he had to say. The accused stated that Manockjal, the opium farmer's partner, was present in Baroda on the 22nd of February last, but denied having taken any part in the illegal transaction. Mr. Rustom said he had no more evidence. Captain Brown discharged the accused, saying there was not sufficient evidence against him. The Baroda opium case has now terminated after four months' trial.

THE NEW SEENA BRIDGE.

POONA, JUNE 30.

The Consulting Engineer for Railways proceeded to inspect the new bridge of the Seena River Bridge, which is now nearly complete, and will be opened for traffic shortly.

THE MOTS AT GULEDGUDD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GULEDGUDD, JUNE 30.

The Magistrate, to-day, framed charges against forty-eight Shiwacharis and thirty-four Kuiacharis of rioting. The Boundary, under a severe and lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Davar, admitted that he could not make a bundobast to avert the riot, of which he received intimation from the police [illegible] of Kamatgi apprehending serious disturbance there. He explained that disturbances were apprehended at many other places. Counsel were examined, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 29.

10 p.m.	82·5

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

6 a.m.	82·7
Noon	86·6
4 p.m.	82·5
10 p.m.	81·3

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

For once in a way, the Bombay University Senate showed itself capable of coming promptly to a business-like conclusion on Monday evening, when it decided the much-vexed question of University Examination Reform, which had been hanging over for the last ten months. An unusually large number of Fellows were present, as a warm debate was anticipated, there being a wide but honest diversity of opinion. So numerous were the amendments that it was feared at first that the meeting would have to be adjourned without a satisfactory conclusion being arrived at, and that the question, which has been thoroughly ventilated and considered from various standpoints, would have to be [illegible] once more. But events proved how unsafe it is to prophesy when you do not know. In Mr. Justice Ranade the students found a stout champion of their real or fancied grievances. Though the settlement came to fall far short of what he actually asked for, he could hardly have expected in the first instance such limited success as he achieved, for when his motion was first made known it was received with marked hostility, and there was such a strong feeling against it at the time that it could hardly have been carried, even with the modifications now passed. As in every great movement, educational, social or political, opposition strengthens instead of weakening a cause, so in this case also, the opposition has served a good end, for it has enlightened the Fellows, if not convinced them, as to the wants and aspirations of the student class. The compromise come to on Monday last is a very fair and promising one, for it shows the liberal spirit of even conservative members, and their willingness to give as much facility to the students as is possible, consistent with maintaining the value of the degree conferred upon them. It is for you, Mr. Editor, to say what will be the effects of this proposal as passed. I have my misgivings, though I do not hesitate to say that under the circumstances it is an eminently sensible course to take. If the proposal now adopted proves to be a blessing, well and good; but if the wind blows the other way, it will open the eyes of the reformers to the fact that zeal for lightening the burdens of the students may easily be carried too far. Since the principle aimed at is a good one, it is unwise to decry it without giving it a fair trial.

But to come to the discussion on Monday. Accustomed as I am to hearing long speeches in the Senate hall, I was hardly prepared to see the debate on so complex a subject confined to one evening, for, contrary to my expectations, the speeches were short, but terse and pithy. At the outset the chairman said that it was left to him under bye-law 54 to determine the order of amendments with reference to their extent and mutual relation. He suggested that Mr. Naigamwalla's amendment, which he thought was a far-reaching one, should be taken up first. Some preliminary discussion ensued. Dr. Peterson, who declared himself antagonistic to the proposal, was anxious to see the amendment cut short at once. Dr. Mackichan, however, thought it impolitic to deal a fatal blow to the amendment on a technical point. Mr. Rustomji Patell, who moved Mr. Naigamwalla's amendment, took the wind out of the oppositionists sail by demonstrating that the proposal simply gave relief to the disappointed candidates to so great an extent as proposed by Mr. Ranade. It provided that if an intelligent student failed to obtain a sufficient number of marks in one subject only, he should be shown mercy. That is, if he passed in other subjects he should not be compelled to waste a year more in the study of the same subject in which [illegible] examined. He quoted figures to prove that if the amendment was passed more students would be benefitted than was contemplated in Mr. Ranade's proposal. He stated that out of 91 of the failed students at the B.A., Intermediate, and Previous examinations 69 would have passed if his amendment had been in force. Dr. Deshmukh thought that the amendment would never be accepted by the Medical Faculty as it stood; for a student who passed in other subjects would not be allowed to practise if he failed in surgery. This anxiety on the part of the doctor was natural seeing that so many lives depend upon the skill of a medical man. But Professor Muller pointed out that under the amendment the medical student could be re-examined in the particular subject in which he had failed.

Mr. Setalwad moved his amendment, when Professor Muller with some anxiety enquired whether other motions would be affected if that of Mr. Setalwad was carried. The chairman replied that Professor Muller would have a right to move his amendment even if Mr. Setalwad's was carried. Considerable discussion then took place on Mr. Setalwad's proposal. There was such a pre-determination among the members to the right of the chairman to support it, that it was thought that the amendment would be carried by a majority. Professor Muller, however, did not despair of success. He appealed to the Senate not to degrade the University by making their degrees cheap, but said he was willing to allow the concession to B.A. students. Mr. Justice Badrudin made a stirring appeal to the members to maintain the dignity and prestige of the University by voting in favour of Professor Muller's amendment. He (Mr. Tyabji) did not as a rule take part in the debate in the University hall, but the occasion demanded him to say honestly what he thought.

It seemed to me that these words fell on unwilling ears; and had not Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta intervened at this stage Mr. Badrudin and Mr. Muller would have been as voices crying in the wilderness, for most of the Native members had made up their minds to vote solid for Mr. Setalwad's amendment. Mr. Mehta said that there would be no difficulty if Mr. Muller's proposal was adopted in regard to M.A. examinations, for there was only one subject to study. As regards the School Final, he drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the examination was not included in the Arts faculty or any of the other faculties. It stood by itself, and therefore the chairman could not do better than at once dispense with the amendment so far as it related to the School Final without putting it to vote. The chairman adopted this suggestion, and the difficulty was obviated. As regards the Matriculation, with characteristic boldness Mr. Mehta said that recently the Government had declared that as the University was prosperous it should be now self-supporting. Mr. Mehta remarked that they should give Government evidence that solvency could only be achieved by sacrificing reforms. They had been told by Government that they had such flourishing finances that they should do without Government aid. The vote was then taken, and Mr. Setalwad's proposal as modified by Mr. Muller's amendment excluding the M.A. and Matriculation examinations from the operation of the new rule, was carried, and the much vexed question was disposed of soon after seven o'clock.

Mr. Mehta's proposition to refer the report of the "Examination Reform" Committee to a Sub-Committee of Fellows to prepare and place before the Senate in due form such resolutions as might be necessary to carry out substantially the recommendations embodied in the report, excited some animated discussion. The Honourable member gave a rebuff to the Syndicate for failing to frame the resolution as requested. Mr. Mehta gave a bit of his mind about the Syndicate defying the authority of the Senate, but this kindled the fire of Professor Muller, who demanded that such laws as the Roman constitution of the second century propagated should be framed to deal with the Senate, who by setting at naught the authority of the Syndicate were weakening the fabric of the University, which would look discreditable in the eyes of the whole of Europe. Mr. Mehta curtly replied that Mr. Muller wanted that they should be dealt with as Julius Cæsar was dealt with by Brutus for taking the Syndicate to task, but he hoped that Mr. Muller would not prove Brutus to him. He said that the Syndicate was under the control of the Senate, and was bound to carry out its behests.

THE present of the British Colony in Paris to the Marquis of Dufferin on his relinquishing his post as Ambassador, will take the form of a portrait of the Earl of Ava, by a distinguished French painter—probably M. Benjamin Constant, who won the Medal of Honour this year at the Salon. The souvenir given by the ladies of the British Colony to the Marchioness of Dufferin on her departure from Paris consists of a Louis XVI. clock and candelabra, together with an address containing the names of all the subscribers.

GOA AFFAIRS.

THE VIOLENT DEATH OF ROWJI RANES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 26.

When I sent my previous communication regarding the arrest of the Viscount of Bardez, and death of Rowji Ranes, I had scarcely any details as to the tragic occurrence. The Regidor of Camorlim, Mr. F. X. Mendonça, a rival of the Viscount of Bardez, alleged sickness, and another individual, S. Francisco, was appointed in his place. This latter began to send false reports to the Administrator of Mapuça that Ranes and revolters were meeting at the house of the Viscount, and wanted to promote another revolt. It was reported that Rowji Ranes with armed men was at Camorlim ready to attack people. On the 14th instant while he was passing with three men, the Regidor, with his sepoys, attacked Rowji, who fled, leaving his revolver, and took shelter in a house close to the residence of the Viscount of Bardez. A force of about 30 soldiers, European and Native, was brought from Mapuça at midnight, and the houses of the Viscount of Bardez and Rowji Ranes were surrounded. Rowji would not open the door, and asked for the written order under which his surrender was demanded. The officer in charge replied that he had orders to take Rowji to the Administrator, and he would take him either dead or alive. Rowji asked to see the order, without which he could not present himself before the Administrator, and, as the martial law has been removed and amnesty executed, he could not be arrested without a written warrant. The officer replied that he knew that, and the order would be shown him after opening the door. Rowji thereupon came out with his two followers and one cook. They were searched as well as the house; but no arms or ammunition were found in the house. The officer in charge handed over Rowji to a Native guard commanded by a Mussulman officer, and ordered them to convey him to Mapuça, in spite of his request that his three men should accompany him. The guard that surrounded the house of the Viscount threatened him equally, and when he opened the door both he and his son-in-law were arrested and made prisoners amidst the weeping and sobbing of the family. His house was searched, but nothing was found. So he, his son-in-law, and the two followers, and the cook of Rowji were taken to Mapuça. The advance guard with Rowji shot him dead, and the several bullets with which his body was pierced showed that he was a target for the fire of the whole guard. His body was left where it lay. Ultimately, the body was ordered to be buried by Dhers, the lowest class of the people, who are not allowed to touch high-caste Hindus. The indignation among the Hindus has been widespread. It is reported that some friends of Rowji have taken away his right limb, and performed over it the funeral ceremonies, and sworn over his ashes that they will revenge his death and disgraceful burial upon the perpetrator. It is also said that four Ranes, more terrible than Dada Ranes, are arming men by means of whom they propose to wreak their vengeance. The Indian Js in fact a provocation for revolt thrown out to the turbulent people of Novas Conquistas. It is said that Rowji Ranes had no part in the late revolt; on the contrary, his father, with his followers, helped the Government troops in putting down the rebellion. Rowji Ranes was at Quarwar, but at the request of the Viscount of Bardez, returned to Goa to help in the pacification, as he had a great influence with Ranes, and was able to convince the Dessai of Suria to desist from his purpose of revenging the invasion of his house by the Government troop under Captain Gomes da Costa.

The Lieutenant in command of the guard took the Viscount of Bardez and his son-in-law in his carriage with closed shutters, to Mapuça. The Lieutenant gave his own room in the barrack for the accommodation of the Viscount. It is reported that the Administrator of Bardez called upon the Lieutenant and asked him to shoot down the Viscount. He replied that he would not do so unless he got a written order, which the Administrator refused. In the meantime, Mrs. Felix de Souza and Mr. Hypolito Pinto, with two Hindu friends, proceeded to Panjim, and requested the partisans of the Viscount, both European and native, to intercede with the Governor-General, but all were afraid. Messrs. Felix de Souza and Hypolito Pinto called on the Governor-General, and narrated to him the arbitrary proceedings of the authorities in arresting the Viscount without any cause, and prayed for redress. Senhor Neves Ferreira replied that the Viscount was holding meetings of Ranes, and was plotting revolution, and on this account he had been arrested. Mr. Felix de Souza replied that this news was false. He himself was at the Viscount's house the previous day, and did not see a single Rane. "I do not know," said the Governor Panelim, "who tells the truth; he must be either you or they." They then prayed that his Excellency should send an order not to annoy the Viscount. "If he is to be annoyed, he will be annoyed or if he is to be shot down he will be shot down," replied the Governor-General. The deputation returned crest-fallen. The Count of Mabem, as soon as he returned to Panelim, waited upon the Governor-General, who told him that he had already been interviewed, and had nothing more to speak on the subject. The Count of Mabem also returned disappointed. However, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Senhor Neves Ferreira sent a special messenger to the Administrator at Mapuça to set the Viscount and his son-in-law at liberty. This done the next morning, after the Viscount was bound over to keep the peace, Camorlim. He immediately prepared himself, and left for Reddy, near Vingorla, to seek once again in British territory the protection which is denied in his own country.

WANTED A TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will allow me a short space in your widely circulated paper for a few lines as regards the want of a Government Telegraph Office at Khandalla, in the absence of which visitors to Khandalla have a great deal to suffer. For the present the Railway station is the medium of communication, in which case a message is inevitably very much delayed, not on account of any negligence on the part of the Railway authorities concerned, but owing to the excessive number of messages, especially during the seasons, which last from October to December and from March to June, when this hill station is full of European and Native visitors. It need not be said that when messages do reach their destination in reasonable time great disappointment is experienced by those who expect them. To my mind if a couple of Signallers be engaged in the Post Office building or in a building in the heart of the town, the expenses incurred thereby would be trably repaid by the Income. I write this simply to draw the attention of the Government Telegraphic Department to the matter, so that it would institute inquiries as to the necessity or otherwise of a Government Telegraph Office, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, in a place like Khandalla.—Yours, &c.,

B. R. K.

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. AMPHITRITE.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, at 1 p.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 7, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite, Capt. R. Mitis:—

FOR TRIESTE.

Mr C Zanella	Mr and Mrs I Steinbeck
Mr L Aegidi	Mr L Weiss
Mr O Berlinger	Mr I G Batt
Mr H D Allen	Mr J E Miller
Mr U Nervegna	Mr E Zobel
Mrs I Zobel	Mr A C White
Mr and Mrs C Muhlberger and family	Mr J Schlunk
	Mr S Sattbaarladham

FOR ADEN—Mr Dunsford.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT made her first appearance in London this season at the Comedy, on June 8, and renewed a familiar success in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," the first of a series of French plays to be performed under the direction of M. M. L. Mayer. She had a rapturous welcome from a large audience, among whom were the Prince and Princess of Wales.

SALT revenue for the month of April amounted to Rs. 90,18,000 paid upon 3,755,000 maunds. This was a slight decrease compared with the returns for the same month of last year. The quantity of maunds numbered 3,696,000 on which duty to the extent of Rs. 90,28,000 was paid. The aggregate of the two months' salt revenue in the present financial year amounted to Rs. 1,76,23,000 as against Rs. 1,70,90,000 for last year. Bombay contributed the largest proportion for the month, being some ten lakhs in advance of Bengal which ranked next.

"GREAT fear is created in this town," writes a correspondent from Panna, Bundelkhund, "by the fall of a lightning on Prannath's temple, one of the most fantastical buildings in the town, on the 16th instant at 4-10 p. m. This temple bore a golden claw with inlaid fingerings over its dome which is reduced to pieces, much of the gold is found back. Almost a breach was affected in the temple's arch, but no lives are lost. H. H. the Mohindra Lokpal-singh of Panna has bestowed many alms upon poor to the great satisfaction of the sect the temple belonged to, as it were to appease their gods and thus extinguished the disturbance of their minds."

THE Princess of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held the fifth and last Drawing Room of the season, on June 10, at Buckingham Palace. About 200 presentations were made.

CRICKET.

B. B. & C. I. VS. ORDNANCE.

The following is the result of a match between the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Ordnance Cricket Clubs, played on the Cooperage on Saturday last:—

ORDNANCE C. C.

Rustomjee, run out	4
Parsee, b O'Brien	15
Jamsetjee, b O'Brien	18
Walmsley, c Medley, b Perry	24
Morris, b Hepworth	11
Johnstone, c Arratoon, b Hepworth	10
Cruikshank, c Smith, b Hepworth	22
Bowles, b Hepworth	0
Pincent, st Colabawala, b Medley	3
Milne, b O'Brien	7
Watkins, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
R A English	17	0	7	1
Hepworth	23	4	17	5
O'Brien	36	3	11 2-5	3
Medley	25	1	8	1
Perry	11	1	3	0

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C.

O'Brien, c Morse, b Cruikshank	11
Colabawala, not out	33
Shaller, b & b Rustomjee	0
Smith, not out	13
English R A	to bat.
Dhunjeeshaw	
Hepworth	
Perry	
Medley	
Arratoon	
Fido	
Extras	2
Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Cruikshank	31	1	18	5
Rustomjee	19	1	12	3
Pincent	7	0	6	2

B. B. & C. I. VS. INDEPENDENT.

The following is the result of a match played on the Esplanade Parade Ground on Saturday last, between the B. B. & C. I. Railway C. C. and the Independent C. C.:—

INDEPENDENT C. C.

M F Mehta, b Irvine	4
K E Sanjana, b Irvine	7
Limji, b Counsell	21
Mervanji, b Counsell	59
J Tajyarkhan, b Dorabjee	0
J Driver, c Peyton, b Dorabjee	3
P Tajyarkhan, c and b Dorabjee	124
N Mody, c Peyton, b F Waller	7
M Driver, b F Waller	0
Lalla, run out	2
B Driver, not out	1
Extras	14
Total	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
A H Irvine	13	2	5	2
F Waller	23	3	14	3
Kennedy	11	5	2	0
W J Irvine	12	0	7	0
Dorjee	22	3	15	4
J Waller	10	1	3	0
Counsell	20	3	6	0

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
A Irvine, st and b Mehta	2	b J Driver 18
Counsell, b Dorjee	1	
Peyton, c Driver, b Mehta	1	
Kennedy, c Tajyarkhan, b Mehta	0	
Waite, b Mehta	0	
Tittle, b Driver	9	b alla 10
Owen, run out	3	
F Waller, not out	8	ot out 11
W Irving, not out	3	
Dorabjee, c and b Driver	0	
Extras	5	
Total	32	Total for 2 wickets 39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
M Mehta	11	3	8	1	12	1	8	2
D Driver	12	3	8	1				
Lalla					14	6	1	0
J Tajyarkhan					13	3	0	0
M Driver					1	0	1	0

GAGRAT'S TEAM VS. THE HINDU GYMKHANA.

In a match played between the above clubs, the Hindus, owing to the splendid bowling of Bharucha and Writer, who took 10 and 8 wickets for 27 and 22 runs, respectively, were disposed of for a total of 18 and 39 runs. The former then scored 115 for 2 wickets, when the innings was declared closed. Gagrat, Daroowalla, and Guzdar contributed 54 not out, 41 not out, and 14, respectively. Gagrat's team won by an innings and 58 runs.

PERSIAN CLUB VS. INDEPENDENT C. CLUB.

The above match was played on Sunday, on the Esplanade Parade Ground, and resulted in favour of the rising eleven by 3 runs after an exciting contest, a result for which they were thankful to their last pair of batsmen and to the loose fielding of their opponents at the close of their innings. The Persian men won the toss, but took poor advantage of the opportunity, losing 6 wickets for 19, and 7 for 24. The last 3 wickets, however, put on 80 runs, and the innings, thanks to Mody (22) and Chinoy (19), realised 70 runs. The visitors, strange to say, fared as badly as their predecessors at first, losing the ninth run at the 54th run, but the game ended in their favour, after all, as [illegible] Dubash and Parukh did well with the ball for the Independent Club, whilst Machhivala and Davar for the opposition accounted for four wickets each. During the hour and a-half left for play the home team compiled 85 runs at the sacrifice of 6 men Machhivala (33 not out), Seerwai (16), and Mody (10 not out) being responsible for three-fourths of the numbers, and J. Dubash again scoring with the ball by taking half the wickets.

REFORMS IN SAWANTWARI STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several years ago, when Native Princes were their own masters in the matters of government of the States, they used to spend the public revenues in any way they liked. In fact, the current notions in their minds were nothing but that they were the sole owners of the revenues, pure and simple, and that as such they had every power, restricted in no direction at all, to dispose of them in any way they pleased. Thus they on many occasions wasted the public money on any trifling account. No doubt there was an Officer in almost all States looking after financial matters; but his power never exceeded that of a mere book-keeper. As the money went on being expended, this Officer's duty was simply to write down the items for which it was expended, i.e., to do nothing more than what a regular book-keeper does. There was no budget, no estimate of revenues and expenditure, nothing of the sort. Financial matters were always in a confused state. This irregular procedure naturally resulted in misuse of public money, inasmuch as it was spent on the spur of the moment without sufficient consideration bestowed on the matters beforehand. The introduction of the British system of administration into all the Native Feudatory States has brought along with it, among other things, a reform in this direction, and sooner or later in the several States. Sawant Wari State was rather late in receiving all the benefits of such a reform. It was introduced in its entirety into this State only about three years ago. Up to that time only one officer looked to the twofold duty of the Head Clerk to the Political Superintendent and Head Accountant of the State. The work was not till then put upon any systematic basis as in the British territory. There were one drawbacks in the working of the Department. At length, thanks to the appointment of Mr. Waman rao S. Muzumdar to the place of the Head Accountant, Sawantwari, the Department has been thoroughly cleared of such defects. Being personally a man known for exquisite ability in his own line and honest zeal for work, Mr. Muzumdar soon found out, by dint of his long experience of the British accounts, wherever the screws were loose, and set the matters perfectly right in course of about a year. He has so entirely effected the reform that all the officers and clerks concerned have grasped the principles of its working and now find it simply routine. The ability and assiduity of Mr. Muzumdar has saved about 20,000 rupees to the State per year. Sawantwari State would have been the more fortunate, if Mr. Muzumdar had continued in his post a little longer and seen the account system of his introduction undergoing a more thorough growth. But the State has lost any further advantages of his valuable services, as he has lately reverted to the British service as the Head Accountant, Ahmedabad. It is to be hoped that the successor of Mr. Muzumdar will firmly consolidate the system of work already introduced, mending its failures, if any, and removing them once for all.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 30. B. T. D.

AN "enchanted bed" (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") is greatly exciting the good people of Creusot just now. As usual, it is a girl who is the cause of all the wonder. In the present instance she is only fourteen. At night this maid is subject to fits of hysteria, by which, as the tale goes, her couch is affected. By some curious sympathy it is said to bound along the floor, overcoming the resistance of anyone who may endeavour to check it in its wild career. On one occasion an athlete volunteered to keep the bed within due bounds, but, although he struggled manfully, it hurried on "like a runaway horse," dragging him with it. On the other hand, it is averred that when the damsel's father or mother seek repose on the couch it comports itself like other beds, and indulges in no eccentricities. Large crowds from the surrounding country are visiting the scene of these alleged occurrences.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Time has proved that I was not wrong in surmising that after some days of inclement weather we would be fairly remunerated with a splendid change. The rain and stormy weather mentioned in my last letter lasted for about a week, during which time only a few and short breaks were allowed us for outdoor exercise. The sun could barely be seen during the day, as the thick clouds of rain—a regular chain of them,—running towards the East and threatening to come down at every moment, had concealed it behind them all the time. But, fortunately for us, the long-expected change has now set in with a bright sunshine, which is no doubt a great blessing to the country. The hills that are clothed with a glorious mass of grass and flowers present a singularly charming sight; the flat lands are seen in their best costume and full of life; the long deep ravines which were full of fog during the heavy rains are now covered with the richest verdure, and the whole place is in itself a picture full of beauty and interest.

Most of the private bungalows are now empty (practically closed for the monsoon), and the residents are all busily engaged in ploughing the fields or in putting their other arrangements appropriate for the present season.

Information has reached me from reliable quarters that Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Mody, a gentleman from Bombay, well known for his charitable disposition, and who some short time ago made himself a worthy object for encouragement by building a "Parsee Sanitarium" at Lanowli, is now adding three fresh blocks to the building which, it is stated, will be ready for occupation by October next. This merciful-minded gentleman deserves in my opinion to be praised by every right-minded man, and especially by his less fortunate co-religionists in whose behalf the building has been erected.

Those who have experienced the inconvenience and loss of time caused by the long delay in transmission of telegraphic messages will, I am sure, agree with me when I say that Government Telegraph offices are badly needed at Khandalla and Lanowli, and these could be easily supplied by the Government at a small cost and without much inconvenience to themselves. If it is not advisable to have separate houses for this purpose, the telegraph establishments could be easily accommodated in the present post office buildings, and if these houses are found not to be big enough for the object in view, in that case they could be enlarged or altered, as the case may be, to suit the purpose, and this I presume could be done without incurring heavy expense. I have no reason to doubt that if such a course was adopted by Government both the public and the Government may safely expect to be greatly benefited by it. I say so because if Government Telegraph offices are opened at Khandalla and Lanowli, the public would find them more convenient and a quicker means of communication, and the concern would in the course of time prove to be a very remunerative one to Government. At the present time a telegram sent to Khandalla, mostly a deferred message, does not reach here any quicker than an ordinary letter sent by post, and though the G. I. P. Railway authorities cannot be reasonably blamed for the delay, as the number of messages at each of their stations is unusually large, specially during the full swing of the season, yet the public have every right to expect a better return for the money they spend on their telegrams. For a deferred message one has to pay sixteen times as much as he would have to pay for an ordinary letter sent by post, and if after all this extra expense he finds that the former takes as much time in reaching him as the latter, he is perfectly justified in taking any measures that he may find advisable to improve the present condition of things, which in its nature is most detrimental to the public interest.

As it has been remarked on several previous occasions, the Khandalla tank is not in the state it ought to be. The water in it, which is up till now used for drinking by some of the poor villagers, is in a filthy condition. It is full of a thousand and one kinds of disease germs which could not be possibly detected by an ordinary man. It is to be hoped that before long some philanthropist will take the matter up and induce the Government to share with him in the task of thoroughly cleaning the tank, out of which many a poor wretch is obliged to drink and thus contract deadly diseases without knowing that he is endangering his life by drinking impure water.

MEDICAL AID IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the question of the establishment of travelling dispensaries is at present engaging the attention of the general public, I take the liberty to ventilate a plan which, while it fulfils all the purposes of such a dispensary, is more efficient and less expensive. The plan consists in utilizing the services of the Hospital Assistants in charge of permanent dispensaries and those on general duty at the various Civil hospitals by assigning to each of them a certain number of villages, which should be visited, by turns, about once a month, in the same way that the mamlatdar or the tahsildar visits the villages in his taluka or tahsil. These periodical tours should be limited to villages within a radius of 12 or 15 miles from the dispensary or Civil hospital, and should not, ordinarily, involve an absence of more than three days. In cases of necessity, however, as for instance, when there is an unusual prevalence of fever or a sudden outbreak of an epidemic in any village or group of villages, the stay may be prolonged to five, or even to ten days. The date and order of the visits may also be modified to meet such exceptional circumstances, those villages being done first which stand in most need of medical aid. The Hospital Assistant, for the purpose of these medical excursions, should equip himself with a supply of medicines sufficient to meet the requirements of ordinary cases. In the selection of these, Dr. Moore's book on family medicine might serve him as a guide. A clinical thermometer, pocket case, tooth case, hypodermic case, and enema syringe are the only other necessaries he need take with him. Where a little extra expense is not an object Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.'s "Congo" medicine chest, or one like it fitted with tablets of compressed drugs would be most convenient and handy for use. It should be incumbent upon the Medical officer when out on this duty, not only to afford medical assistance, but also to inspect the sanitary condition of the village, and to point out the hygienic defects thereof to the village authorities, and, if possible, to the villagers themselves, and instruct them how to obviate or prevent these defects. A few simple tracts on health, in the vernaculars of the country, might with advantage, be distributed at the same time. In the compilation of these the sanitary tracts of the Health Society of London might serve as models, or the same may be used translated. In this way alone could the object aimed at by Dr. Ernest Hart during his recent tour in this country and Miss Florence Nightingale's ideas about village sanitation be carried out. The date of the medical visit should be made known beforehand through the village authorities. At the termination of each tour a report or return, in the prescribed form, should be submitted to the proper authorities containing, in addition to the usual medical details, a brief account of the sanitary needs of the places inspected. The plan suggested has the advantage that it does not entail the employment of additional Medical officers nor an additional establishment. With a slight increase in the present cost of a permanent dispensary the same may be made to serve a double purpose if worked on the lines indicated. The additional expense will be on account of medicines and travelling allowances to the Medical officer. This small extra expenditure might be met by contributions from the various local funds which are directly benefited by this arrangement. The grouping of the villages might be the same as that adopted by Local Boards for revenue purposes, the Medical officer electing the chief village of each group as the centre of his work. The alleged object of a travelling dispensary being to carry medical aid to the doors of the people, it seems to me that this object would be better fulfilled by permanent dispensaries than by travelling ones. The cost of both is about the same, as will be seen from the following tables:—

Permanent Dispensary.		Travelling Dispensary.	
Annually.	Rs.		Rs.
1 3rd Class Hospital Assistant	300		300
1 Compounder	120		
1 Servant	84		84
1 Bhisse	24		
1 Sweeper	12		
Medicines	350		350
Contingencies (including house rent of dispensary building)	60	Contingencies only	36
Permanent travelling allowance	..		180
Total	Rs. 950	Total	Rs. 950

Or, say, Rs. 1,000, per annum, in round numbers. The opening of more permanent dispensaries would supply a real want, and, if utilized in the manner above described, they would be a great boon to suffering humanity, as medical aid would then be nearer at hand and available whenever and where-ever required. The people would not have to wait for a whole year for the advent of the doctor, as must necessarily be the case with only one travelling dispensary for a whole district.

The country does not stand in need so much of medical as it does of surgical aid. The former might be, to a great extent, supplied by the plan proposed, but the latter can be effectively carried out only by the appointment of travelling surgeons of proved ability, especially in opthalmic surgery. For districts like Sind, Gujerat, the North-West Provinces, &c., the surgeon must also be an adept in the various operations for the removal of stone in the bladder. Dr. G. C. Hall, of Allahabad, must have seemed a second god to the poor blind whose sight he restored by the magic touch of his knife during his late professional trip in the district. The need of surgical aid is proved to the hilt by this remarkable instance of the blind flocking from great distances to the camp of this eminent surgeon on merely hearing of his coming, and the relief they received at his hands shows how much good could be done to those similarly afflicted if a number of surgeons were to go round regularly from place to place.—Yours, &c.,

C. S.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Burnside [illegible] as a sitting of the Session yesterday, and entered the trial of the following case with the assistance of a special jury:—

MURDER WITH SUPERFURIC ACID.

Gayaprasad Jamnadas, a member of the Parbhoo caste, was charged with murder in causing the death of one Moortidhur Rambux, a Kayasth [illegible] by administering sulphuric acid to him. It would be likely that he would thereby cause his death. Prisoner was also charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by administering sulphuric acid: and he was further charged, on the Coroner's finding, with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. S. Bayley, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine conducted the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannel

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An extraordinary story was told at an inquest at Peckham the other day. Twenty-six years ago the dead man was speaking with a half-sovereign in his mouth. Suddenly he exclaimed, "I've swallowed it." It was true; he had, and the coin was produced at the inquest. It bore date 1856, and for nearly half a century had been embedded in the left branch of the bronchial tube, without apparently injuring its holder, who died from a diseased heart. We are reminded (says the "Westminster Gazette") of the case of the peer who swallowed half-a-crown whilst engaged in the performance of a conjuring trick. In this case the "holder for value" is alive and well, not a penny the worse, or perhaps we should say half-a-crown the worse.

A Russian lady of high social position thus expresses herself about the Moscow disaster in a letter received from a friend in London:—"You must think we Russians have made slow progress towards civilisation when you read of the horrible catastrophe in Moscow. True, it might have happened elsewhere, but I defy you to point out any other capital in Europe where, whilst thousands of coffins are being roughly made to hastily inter the poor dead, the Chief of the State and his Court continue to dance. But believe me, the gentle Tsar and his loving young wife are not to blame, and many of our leading aristocrats have declined to attend some of the balls; but such is the barbaric Court etiquette of Russia that whereas when the Tsar dies everybody has to go into mourning for many days, when over 3,000 poor moujiks are crushed to death the Court can only take a condescending notice of the event. It must change, and very soon, or we shall be condemned as bad-hearted, and this with all our faults, we are not. We all deplore the awful disaster, but to have postponed the fêtes would have produced a bad impression among the lower orders."

The visit of the Prince of Wales to the East End the other day coincided with that of Herr Liebknecht, the distinguished German Socialist and member of the Reichstag. Many went to hear Herr Liebknecht at the Assembly Hall, Mile End. But no small number of them wished also to see the Prince of Wales on his way to the Trades Exhibition at the People's Palace. These contrived to do both, troopingout to see the Prince as he passed, and trooping back again to listen to the pure doctrine as soon as the procession was out of sight. They were sharply rebuked from the chair as they went out, and as sharply rebuked on their return, by the lady who was then in possession of the platform. But they little recked. They both heard the orator and saw their Prince. There is a good deal of significance in this, and it points the remark of Herr Liebknecht that he had learnt more of Socialism here than he knew before leaving Germany. It shows (as the *Daily News* urges) a praiseworthy tendency among British Socialists to interest themselves in any good thing that is going on.

"Ego, et Rex Meus: A Study of Royalty," is the title of a somewhat amusing and rather flippant article in the June *Forum*. It is written, however, by "Ouida" and will doubtless be widely read. "Ouida thinks" royal people are much to be pitied. No one ever tells them the truth; they are surrounded by persons who all desire to please that they may profit by them. But if they are really suffering from too much toadyism they need only read "Ouida" in the *Forum*. Probably there is no chance of this, for "Ouida" says that of literature Royalty "happily knows nothing, so that it can do but little harm to it;" and from a foot-note it may be gathered that "Ouida" is horribly jealous because "the Emperor William's favourite author is Georges Ohnet and his grandmama's is William Black!" There is something wholesome enough in "Ouida's" contempt for the sycophancy which she so successfully avoids, but it is rather hard on Royalty that it should be blamed for being the creator of the vices of servility and subserviency. Moreover "Ouida" has come to the conclusion that injury is done to "the public" by the teaching of sham sentiments and fictitious enthusiasms towards Royal houses. But her illustrations are unfortunate when she says that the grief at the death of the Duke of Clarence, and joy at the marriage of the Duke of York were counterfeited, and that neither event in actual fact affected the British public "in the least." The popular sympathy with the family of the Queen and the Princess of Wales in their joys and sorrows is undoubted. Even the Radical *Daily News*, commenting on this precious article, goes so far as to emphasise this fact, and to point out further, that nobody ever questioned the spontaneity and genuineness of the painful interest felt in the Prince of Wales's memorable illness; nor, to take the latest illustration of popular sympathy, could anyone doubt the sincerity of the demonstration on Epsom Downs last Wednesday.

Part Spectators disapproval of the Terrace of the House of Commons waitresses—white muslin, mob caps, trimmings, and all—is an amusing exhibition of pedantry. The innovation, in the prophetic view of the new Journalistic Grundy, "is sure to lead to dissatisfaction and scandals not at all likely to increase the political repute of the House of Commons." Which means, being interpreted (says the *Pall Mall*), that a body of representative men, chosen by their own countrymen to conduct the business of the nation, cannot be trusted to refrain from indecently flirting with barmaids; at times, too, when they are off the habit of receiving and entertaining their own relatives and friends. A good many hard things have been said from time to time about her Majesty's faithful Commons, but this is surely the most unkindest cut of all. If members cannot be relied upon to withstand the trifled aprons and butterfly caps of the Terrace waitresses, their individual dignity and [their collective wisdom must be in an equally parlous state.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on June 9, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, the hearing was begun of an action, "Gore v. Sudley," in which the plaintiff, an actress, professionally known as Miss May Gore (her real name being Mary Stewart Smith), sued Lord Sudley, the eldest son of the Earl of Strafford, for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff had lived under the defendant's "protection" from 1889 to 1892, but he was then induced by his family to sever the connection, and she lived with another gentleman. Her case was that, after an interval of fifteen months, Lord Sudley again approached her, and urged her to marry him. After some hesitation she consented, and gave up her intimacy with the other gentleman; but in 1892 the defendant told her that, owing to the opposition of his father and sister, he could not marry her. The plaintiff and one of her sisters were examined in support of this allegation. For the defence it was denied that Lord Sudley had ever promised or intended to marry the plaintiff, and defendant gave evidence to that effect. On June 10 Lord Sudley was severely cross-examined as to his relations with the plaintiff, but he adhered to his assertion that, while he felt great affection for her, he never intended to marry her. It was, however, still his intention to provide sufficient capital to secure her an income of £100 a year. The jury found that there had been no promise of marriage, and the Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment to that effect, observed that he did not suppose the defendant would find it necessary to press for costs.

"It is odd," says a reader to Ouida, "that Disraeli so long ruled how he did, managed so completely to fascinate and subjugate his Royal mistress, to the latest question, 'I never contradict.' Ouida is rather severe on Royalty as the greatest factor of war. She has a lively picture of two little boys, as yet unknown to Europe, one a Czarewitch and the other a crowned King:—'One [illegible] the most tender and self-conscious little being that was ever trifled in pinafore and trousers, and the other is a high-spirited child, bold, wiry, and lovable, for both the Prussian Kaiserin and the Spanish Isabella Nine have already taught them that all young hands are War. The boys are [illegible] to contract only loves for arms and [illegible] exclusives. Priestcraft, the worst foe to the dignity of crowns and grand of the empire of the knowable and chemicals, and the weight Nine entrée on Marshal Campon Kaiserin begs to be told how Alsace were filled in Hindoo Kyanseh Ouida, and how [illegible] no said that to be born to too can [illegible] to [illegible] great.'

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd June:—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 17th June 1896, forwarding the following list of Stevedores, who hold licenses to work in the Wet Docks, and have asked that their licences may be renewed for another year from 1st July next:—Messrs. Hill, Son and Grenan, R. Sharp and Son, Shaik Dadoo Shaik Currim and Shaik Abdoola, Tajoo Mahomed and Abdool Currim, Ruttonjee Bomanjee & Co., Dinshaw Dadabhoy & Co., Choonilal Purbhoodas Lowjee, Ahmed bin Mahomed, Cowasjee Jamsetjee Fazulbhoy Poroo Mahomed, Dadoomeya Heerajee, Bomanjee Eduljee Wookerjee, Camillo Colonello, Francis Xavier Britto; saying that there is no objection to the licenses being renewed; and reporting that, prior to 1st July 1884, Cursetjee Muncherjee & Sons possessed a license, but it was withdrawn as instead of doing work themselves, they got it done by other licensed stevedores; that they have again applied for a license and being prepared to give an undertaking that they will do the work themselves, a license may be granted to them also.

Resolution—The licenses may be granted. The license applied for by Cursetjee, Muncherjee & Sons may be granted.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 12th June 1896, forwarding letters from Messrs. Edward Bates and Company, agents, Haldane, and Messrs. John Hitherrington and Co., explaining the circumstances under which its cranes and machinery landed ex s.s. "Kirby Hall" in December last could not be cleared till 9th instant, and recommending that, as a special case, the warehouse rate on unclaimed goods, instead of extra fees, be levied on the machinery, thereby reducing the charges from Rs. 215-3-6 to Rs. 15-2-0.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

PROPOSED RECLAMATIONS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th June 1896, forwarding plan in three sheets, showing the proposed reclamation of the basin at Mody Bay, east of Mangalore and Coompta Streets, and an estimate for the work amounting to Rs. 51,039-11-0, including 10 per cent. for contingencies, but no establishment charges; pointing out that of this amount, Rs. 41,792 is for filling and sea-wall, which is all he recommends should be undertaken until the filling has become sufficiently consolidated to permit of the roads and drains being completed, that to meet this expenditure there is a sum of Rs. 40,000 provided in the current year's budget; and recommending that the work of constructing roads and drains be allowed to stand over till after the monsoon of 1897, provision for it being made in the budget for 1897-98. Read memorandum of the Engineer, dated 13th June 1896, pointing out that in the papers underlying Trustees' resolution No. 27, dated 28th January 1895, it is stated that the reclamation would cost Rs. 39,350, including roads, or, say, including establishment, Rs. 43,000, whereas the detailed estimates now submitted show the figures to be Rs. 51,070, exclusive of establishment, i.e., showing a difference for works only of Rs. 11,520; and requesting him to state what the total area of the reclaimed ground will be, showing how much will be required for roads, &c., and how much will be available for building purposes. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th June 1896, reporting that the original estimate was hurriedly prepared; that, on mature consideration, he has provided for a more substantial wall than in the original estimate; that provision has also been made for paving the footpaths, which was not done in the former estimate, and the cost of extending storm-water drains and sewers up to the end of Mangalore and Coompta Streets has been added; and stating that the total area to be reclaimed will be 6,067 3-9 square yards as follows:—Wharf and unoccupied, 1,251 square yards; Roads, 1,742 2-9 square yards; Plots, 3,074 square yards, total 6,067 3-9 square yards; and that, in addition to the above, 4,212 4-9 square yards of land, now useless for want of approach, will immediately be made available for building purposes. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee. Read letter from the Engineer, dated June 11th 1896, reporting that, when the reclamation of the basin is taken in hand, it will close the hard, used by native craft for repairs. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th June 1896, stating his opinion that the Apollo Reclamation and Frere Landwards will be found sufficient for the wants of the country craft that will be displaced from Mody Bay Basin, and suggesting that the question of providing other accomodation be not considered until that now existing has been tried for another season.

Resolution.—The plan and estimate, the latter. The plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 51,039-11-0, exclusive of establishment charges, be sanctioned as recommended by the Land and Railways Committee. The Works should be commenced at once, the expenditure being limited to the amount provided in the current year's budget. It is probable that the lands at the Apollo Reclamation and Frere Land will be found sufficient for the country craft displaced, but should experience prove that further accommodation is necessary, the matter will be fully considered.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 29th April 1896, reporting that Messrs. Tata and Son's steamer Tosa Maru discharged her cargo of coals from Japan in the strem and entered the dock to load cargo for Europe; that it was represented to him that the latter cargo was to be handled by Messrs. Tata and Sons' muccadums, and as this appeared to be opposed to the spirit of Trustees' resolution No. 8, of 9th January 1894, he prevented them from doing it; and submitting for instructions the following correspondence that ensued in connection therewith:—Letter from Messrs. Tata and Sons, dated 24th April 1896. Letter from the Docks Superintendent to Messrs. Tata and Sons, No. 996, dated 24th April 1896. Letter from Messrs. Tata and Sons, dated 25th April 1896. Submitted memorandum by the Secretary, dated 17th June 1896, explaining the circumstances under which the concessions to the Austrian Lloyd's Company Coasting steamers, and Tata and Sons were granted and the system on which the handling work at the dock is carried on, and the proceedings of the Docks Committee stating that it appears to be clear that the concession ought not to have been allowed at all, except in the case of coasting traffic which is on quite a different footing from that of the regular lines, but, as it had been allowed to the Austrian Lloyd's Company, it could not well have been refused to Messrs. Tata and Sons; that it is a matter for consideration whether giving of course ample and due notice—the concession made to the Austrian Lloyd's Company should not be withdrawn; and advising that in the present case Messrs. Tata and Sons be informed that the Trustees regret to say they cannot grant any further extension of the concession made in their resolution No. 8, dated 9th January 1894.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved. 2. The Trustees further desire that, excluding coasting traffic, there should be only one agency for the supply of hamallage required in handling goods at the quays and sheds of the Wet Docks, and have therefore decided to withdraw the concession made to Messrs. Tata and Sons in Trustees' resolution No. 8, dated 9th January 1894; also that made to the Austrian Lloyd's Company in Trustees' resolution No. 37, dated 27th January 1891. Six months notice should be given to both Companies, that is, the withdrawal of the concession will have effect from 1st January 1897, and due notice should also be given to the sub-contractors employed by the above mentioned firms.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 18th June 1896, requesting instructions as to whether the removal of the rock in Carnac Basin may now be taken in hand, and stating that the work in the South Channel is at present stopped on account of the bad weather and the present is a favourable opportunity for undertaking the work proposed, as there is no much traffic in the basin.

Resolution.—The removal of the rock referred to, may now be undertaken.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.

Read Letter from the Port Officer, dated 20th June 1896, reporting that the weather at the entrance of the harbour on the 19th instant was very rough, and (a) Pilot schooner No. 1—Mr. Deane, Master Pilot—shipped some seas, which did some slight damage to the equipment of the vessel, that she will be taken to the Prince's Dock for repairs, but will be able to return to the station in due course; (b) That the Anchor Line steamer Astralin made the port on the 19th instant about noon, but the sea was too rough to put a pilot on board; the schooner therefore lost the way into the harbour a short distance to smooth water, and Mr. Vaughan was despatched in a boat to board the steamer that as the boat approached the lee side of the steamer a very heavy topping sea capsized the boat over end; that the boat was righted by the crew, and the steamer drifting down on the boat, the pilot got on board; that the schooner then got the boat in tow and ran into harbour to bail her out and anchored off Sunk Rock until retrieved by No. 3 schooner; that the boat was considerably damaged by the sea, and all her gear lost; (c) That No. 4 schooner—Mr. Melling, Master Pilot—going to the outer station on Friday morning, when she was struck by heavy sea which washed away the gib, unshipped the main boom, split the foresail, filled the decks with water, and washed a man overboard, who was fortunately soon got on board again; that the vessel was thrown on her beam ends by the sea and the cabin lockers above the lower deck gave way, and she had to run into harbour to trim her ballast, but was proceeded to sea again the same afternoon in tow of the tug "Princess," and relieved No. 1 schooner.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letters from the Port Officer, dated 19th June 1896, respectively, reporting the following accidents in the harbour on the 18th instant:—

Cargo Boat No. 2451 swamped and sank in the Rajputana, the crew were saved by the steamer's crew and the boat which had drifted away was towed by the Sphinx to Mazagon.

Jolly boat belonging to the Customs Department capsized, and the two European officers and a crew of five men were picked up by boats that put off from the s.s. Byculla, but the boats has not been recovered.

Boat No. 1393, while proceeding to the s.s. Rajputana swamped and drifted ashore on the Mody Bay South Reclamation where she broke in pieces. The crew were rescued by a boat from the Rajputana.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th June 1896	Total from 1st April to 19th June 1896.	For week ending 19th June 1895.	Total from 1st April to 19th June 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	215	20	282
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THE FALL OF A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

A TRUE TALE OF THE LAW.

Some years back there flourished a Subordinate Native Judge, who belonged to an old wealthy family. For a long time the man was absolutely above temptation, but the example of the prosperity of a friendly colleague adorning the Subordinate Bench eventually induced him to embark on dubious enterprises. After a while the vakils practising in his Court found their income mysteriously diminishing; and these shrewd gentry suspected that clients instead of paying fees to pleaders with the glorious uncertainty of the law still staring them in the face, preferred dealing directly with the Judge with the certainty of success. Heads were accordingly put together, anonymous petitions were indited, a hue and cry was raised, and the "Burra" District "Sahibs" were at last set in motion. The Sub-Judge was suspended and of the numerous cases against him two were selected on which he was to stand his trial. In each case he was alleged to have received a bribe of Rs. 1,000 for giving a favourable decision to one of the litigants in the respective suits. According to bazar information and intelligence received from those in the entourage of the Sub-Judge, there seemed to be no doubt that he had received the bribes in question; but to prove the charges to the satisfaction of a British Indian Court of Justice was quite another matter. Genius, however, knows no trammels, and here genius came to the rescue.

In the first case against the Subordinate Judge, he was charged with having some years previously got from Rs. 1,000 from a merchant who had died shortly before the launching of the prosecution. The Government granted immunity to those who came forward and owned to having bribed the Judge, so it mattered little whether the actual briber was dead or not. By sundry means—occult for the most part—it was discovered that the merchant in question had, some time previous to the date of the alleged bribery, borrowed Rs. 1,000 in the due course of business from the local branch bank; the numbers of the notes supplied to him having been noted in the bank books. The next step was the production in the dead merchant's rough draft account book of an entry to the effect that notes of these numbers had been paid to the Judge. The fair account book however was, for reasons best known to those preparing the case, not forthcoming. A money lender at this stage came forward to say that he went in company with the late merchant to a secluded lane and waited there till the Sub-Judge passed in his bullock-coach on the way to court; he then ran up to the conveyance and threw in by the window bank notes for Rs. 1,000, enclosed in an envelope. On cross-examination he declared that he had absolutely no information that the Judge was in the habit of taking bribes, and that he had simply consented to give the bribe as a friendly act to the old man, who, in addition to the infirmities of age, was afflicted with hernia, and was consequently unable to run after the Judge's carriage and hand in the bank notes. By way of corroborating this tale, a witness was put in, who declared that about the date of the alleged bribery the late merchant had come to see him on some business, and being very intimate with him, had told him in confidence that he was borrowing the case in hand he had before the Subordinate Judge, as he had bribed that functionary. All these witnesses underwent a severe cross-examination, but their testimony could not be materially shaken. Neither side attempted to call the driver of the bullock-coach, who they maintained saw nothing, as the Subordinate Judge was after a lengthy trial convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment with hard labour.

After judgment had been delivered and the Sub-Judge was safe under lock and key, the money-lending witness open boasted that he had taken vengeance on the Judge for having some years previously passed a decree against him for a heavy amount on suborned evidence. He had had no share whatever in bribing the Judge, and his evidence was in pure fabrication. On appeal to the High Court of the Province, the conviction was unanimously quashed by a full Bench of Judges, who declared that they could not credit this witness's evidence, and that the whole case seemed suspicious.

In the second case there was more plain-sailing. The charge was that the Sub-Judge had been bribed by a very respectable land-owner. There was ample documentary proof to effect that a relative of the latter's had presented to him that the latter cargo was to be handled by Messrs. Tata and Sons' muccadums, and as this appeared to be opposed to the spirit of Trustees' resolution No. 8, of 9th January 1894, he prevented them from doing it; and submitting for instructions the following correspondence that ensued in connection therewith:—Letter from Messrs. Tata and Sons, dated 24th April 1896. Letter from the Docks Superintendent to Messrs. Tata and Sons, No. 996, dated 24th April 1896. Letter from Messrs. Tata and Sons, dated 25th April 1896. Submitted memorandum by the Secretary, dated 17th June 1896, explaining the circumstances under which the concessions to the Austrian Lloyd's Company Coasting steamers, and Tata and Sons were granted and the system on which the handling work at the dock is carried on, and the proceedings of the Docks Committee stating that it appears to be clear that the concession ought not to have been allowed at all, except in the case of coasting traffic which is on quite a different footing from that of the regular lines, but, as it had been allowed to the Austrian Lloyd's Company, it could not well have been refused to Messrs. Tata and Sons; that it is a matter for consideration whether giving of course ample and due notice—the concession made to the Austrian Lloyd's Company should not be withdrawn; and advising that in the present case Messrs. Tata and Sons be informed that the Trustees regret to say they cannot grant any further extension of the concession made in their resolution No. 8, dated 9th January 1894.

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THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE EUROPEAN GUARD ON TRIAL.

Edwin Steers, a guard of the G. I. P. R., was on Monday, at Poona, arraigned before Lt. Col. Newnham Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, under Classe C, section 101, of the Railway Act, on a charge of negligently contributing to the railway accident between Urull and Yeot lately, for which the Station Master at Yeot is also under trial.

Mr. K. G. Natu appeared for the prosecution and accused was defended by Mr. Sydenham Smith.

Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, Engine driver of the mail train, on being cross-examined stated: I have been in the service of the Railway Company for 30 years. My deposition was taken down in the Departmental enquiry which I did in English. One of the handles of the vaccum is in the guard's brake which he could apply if he liked. I could not have pulled up my train within fifty yards on that occasion. The mail was going between 25 and 30 miles an hour. The time I should pass through Urull is 3-37 a.m. I passed through Patas, at 4-20 a.m. The distance between Urull and Patas is 22 miles. The road between Urull and Yeot is a good straight one with a slight rise. I was running four or five minutes late. I did not make up time that day. On the 7th, I worked the 122 up goods from Diksal to Lanowli. I left about 2-10 a.m. and reached Lanowli at about 4 or 5 p.m., was about three hours late. After I got to Lanowli, I did some shunting for about two hours and then I went home. In case of a passenger train, I must be on my engine about 40 minutes before the time for leaving. The train I went out again with, left Lanowli at 1-14 a.m. The collision took place at 3-53 a.m. In the case of a goods train, I must be at the engine thirty or forty minutes before leaving. I still maintain that there were no lights to accused's brake. It was a very dark night. I saw the brake of the goods train from a distance of about 50 yards. I saw it by my own lights, I at once applied my vacuum. Two brakes and two carriges were smashed up and the rest went on in front. I cannot say wether the accused had applied his brake or not. It being a single line, I cannot say weather I got down on the up side or the down side. I got down on the right hand side of my engine. The guard Clarke also got down on the same side. The buffers and lights of my engine were broken. The accused came out of the left hand side of my engine. I, Clarke, and the accused were together until Woodward came. Mr. Woodward made inquiries whether any passengers were hurt. I did not go with him. About 15 minutes after the accident, we proceeded to Yeot. I say that the guard Clarke was within my sight all the time till we left for Yeot. Clarke did not go to his brake. The accused stood with me during the 15 minutes. He never left me during that time. He did not put on his turnin. I thought it extraordinary that the driver of the goods train did not come back to the scene of the accident from Yeot.

By Court.—I heard somebody shouting for somebody, but cannot say who it was. The accused Steers came from the left hand side of my engine, but I could not see from what particular spot he came. Between five and ten minutes are sufficient for a single man to protect his train.

Cross-examination of Guard Clarke. I saw accused's lamp burning dimly on the left hand side facing Yeot. The collision occurred about three seconds after I saw the light. I came to this knowledge before the collision. I did not put my hand instantly on the vacuum brake. A minute or two previous to the collission I looked out on the left hand side. The nangle and tender would not obscure the view. I swear that there was only one light. The driver was on the right hand side of his engine just before the collision, and so he could not have seen the light which I saw. I was on the right hand of my brake when I saw the driver Cooverjee had sitting on the right hand side of his engine. He got down on the right hand side facing Yeot, became on the shock of collision and threw me across the carriage. I heard some one calling out for Woodward when I stood for about two minutes near the buffer of my brake. Cooverjee just got down and was standing five or six yards from the tender of his engine. It was a very dark night. There was no lamp in the hands of the man who was calling out for Woodward. I saw the accused beyond the wire fencing by the light of the roof lamp of my brake. The carriage had a domed roof with a light in the centre. The fence was 20 or 25 feet from the brake. I saw the accused when he was getting over the fence. The accused came up through the space between the buffer of the brake and the tender of the engine from the left hand side. The shock which I received was severe and therefore could not go out to protect my train. I went down near my brake and the three men (Woodward, Cooverjee and accused) left me and walked to Yeot. I do not know whether Cooverjee made an examination of the damage. I did not examine the damage up to the time Cooverjee left me. I never left my van. I do not know whether Mr. Woodward made such an examination. I did not express to the accused's train came to the scene of the accident, which was no business of mine. On the morning of the 8th, I arrived at Poona, at 0-30, from Sholapur, and again left with the mail at 3 a.m. I left Sholapur at 6 p.m. on the 7th, with the mail.

Cross-examination of Mr. Woodward, Head Guard. I came to the Yeot about five minutes after the collision. I met there the driver, the second guard and the accused looking at the front portion of the engine. I told the permanent way man to protect the train. My second had received a shock and he could do nothing. It was no astonishment to me to find that the front portion of the goods train had gone on as I had presupposed that it was so. I went to Yeot about 15 or 20 minutes after the accident.

By Court.—I have been in the Company's service about 15 years; about 10 I have been head guard. The accused would have taken about half-an-hour to protect his train. The accident occurred at 3-54 a.m. The mail left Urull at 3-42.

Mr. Cowper, District Traffic Inspector, recalled, said, 15 minutes in this particular case would have been quite sufficient for the accused to protect the train. The Traffic Statute provided that goods from Yeot at 3-40 a.m. for the mail at 3-42. The goods train passed through Urull at 3-40 a.m. The front portion of the goods train reached Yeot at 3-39 a.m. The time of the accident and the times mentioned in Exhibit A are hearsay. The carriage examiner upon an examination of the debris said that accused must have applied his brake.

Daje Shridhar, Assistant Station Master, Urull, said: I know the accused. He is a guard. Cross-examined, the witness said: On the 8th in the morning No. 15 down goods train passed through Urull at about 3-10 a.m. I gave the "line clear." There were then three lights on the rear brake burning. It was my duty to see if these lights were burning. I would have stopped the train if the lights were out or burning dimly. If I cannot succeed in stopping a train, I telegraph to the next station. In this case I had no occasion to telegraph as the lights were all right. On leaving the guard and driver exchanged signals. I received a signal from the Yeot station master that the goods train had arrived there at 3-40 a.m.

Tukaram Bapu, said:—I know accused. I and the accused were with the down 15 goods. I was brakesman. Cross-examined, the witness said: The Guard and the driver exchanged signals on leaving Urull. The side lights of the brake van were burning. The driver whistled for the distant signal. I was at the front brake. The accused was at the rear brake.

The examination of accused.—The accused on being examined, stated: I was a Guard of the No 15, down goods train, on the morning of the 8th, instant. An accident occurred to my train. I put in my statement in writing. My train came to a standstill at 3-53 a.m., outside the Distant Signal of Yeot. I had my watch with me at the time.

The following is the written statement of the accused:—

I, Edwin Steers, the accused in this case say, that I was guard in charge of No. 15 down goods train proceeding from Lanowli to Diksal on the morning of the 8th June 1896. We passed Urull at 3-10 a.m. towards Yeot. Outside the Yeot Distant Signal my driver whistled. I looked out and saw that the signal was at danger. Shortly afterwards my train came to a standstill. After a short while, I looked out and saw the signal lowered to caution, and waited expecting my train to proceed. It not doing so I applied my brake hard on and went forward to see what was the matter. On reaching the hand crane, I found that my train had parted and the front portion had gone on. I went forward two or three telegraph posts, exhibiting a red signal with my hand lamp but to no effect, as my driver had apparently gone too far. I could hear the engine puffing in the distance. I then returned to my train and noticed more particularly the nature of the accident and then went on to the brake with a view to protect the train, not that I thought that there was any grave necessity, as I knew I was protected in the rear by the absolute block. I saw that my brakevan side and tail lamps were burning brightly. I got into my brake, saw that my brake was all right and was about to open my box for my fog-signals when I became aware that a train was approaching from behind. I paused a moment to listen and could distinctly hear an engine puffing. On looking up (my brake being an open incline brake) I could see the head lights of the approaching engine. I know it was useless to attempt to put out the fog-signals as I had barely time to jump out of the brake and reach the fence when the collision took place. Immediately after I came up and enquired what the train was doing there. I was told in reply that the mail train had got "line clear" at Urull. I was dumb-founded and replied how could you get "line clear" when all my train had not reached Yeot. The driver of the mail asked me why I had not protected my train. I replied that I had just come back from the front and had no time. The head guard of the mail then came up, looked at the smash and went back to see if there were any passengers hurt. After this he head guard, driver, and myself went to Yeot to telegraph to all concerned.

The case was then adjourned.—"Deccan Herald."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 20th June 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

Moncrieff Lemaitre, permanent-way inspector, at present residing at Delhi, for an invention to be called "Lemaitre's patent combined railway carriage key and ticket nipper with pincers.

Munshi Lal, municipal sub-overseer, Pilibhit North-Western Provinces, for flour-grinding mills.

John Malcom Macdonald, engineer, of 2, Victoria Mansions, Westminster, London, for an improved apparatus for decorticating fibrous plants.

Andrew Worthington Billing, chemist, formerly of 30, Moorgate Street, now of 21, Regent Street, London, for improvements in the manufacture of beer.

Messrs. Schnek and Khonberger, of 1, Schotterring 23, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, for improvements in or relating to the manufacture of stays or corsets.

William Herbert Hyatt, fellow of the chemical society of Great Britain, chemical engineer and metallurgist, of No. 1, Milton Road, Herne Hill, in the county of Surrey, England, for a method for extracting gold without the use of water by means of a combined air blast and mercury and apparatus for effecting same.

Arthur James Hefferan, locomotive superintendent, Calcutta Tramway Co., 97, Circular Gardan Reach Road, Kidderpore, for a method of working trollies or other vehicles by hand power.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

The Central Cyclone Company, Limited, of 9 and 11, Fenchurch Avenue, London, for improvements in and relating to machines for grinding, crushing or disintegrating grain or other materials. (Specification filed 15th June 1896.)

Angus Campbell, engineer, of Pittsburgh, and Thomas Rhys Morris, merchant, of Allegheny, both in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for improvements in cotton-picking machines. (Specification filed 26th May 1896.)

Samuel John Moore, manufacturer, of 1439, King Street West, in the city of Toronto, province of Ontario, Canada, for improvements in numbering machines. (Specification filed 28th May 1896.)

Charles Hutchinson Thompson, gentleman, of 39, West 27th Street, New York city, in the county and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in vacuum burners or plumbers torches. (Specification filed 30th May 1896.)

Frank Wright, gas engineer, of No. 21, Old Queen Street, West-minster, in the county of London, for improvements in coin freed meter apparatus. (Specification filed 30th April 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Hegge Ashworth and Elijah Ashworth, engineers, of the firm of Ashworth Brothers of the Moss Brook Works, Colyhurst, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in the method of and in means for attaching the clothing to carding engine flats. (From 27th June 1889 to 26th June 1897.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in stoves or heating apparatus. (From 25th July 1890 to 24th July 1897.)

George Thomas Beilby, chemical engineer, of St. Kitts, Slateford, in the county of Midlothian North, Britain, for a process and apparatus for the manufacture of cyanides. (From 23rd June 1890 to 22nd June 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the sum required for making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and for authorising others so to do, the same:—

Messrs. Stephen Wilcock and Samuel Davison's invention for improvements in regulator clock or carillon mechanism. (Specification filed 15th March 1892.)

Mr. Charles James Rivett-Carnac's invention for an improvement in wooden golf club heads. (Specification filed 19th March 1892.)

Messrs. Alexander Burns and Franz Neubert's invention for process for producing sparkling wines and in the apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 18th March 1892.)

Daniel Martin Lamb's invention for electric batteries. (Specification filed 18th March 1892.)

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The following is the text of the "Statesman's" article in primary education in Bombay, to which reference was made in our telegraphic columns a few days ago:

It seems time that we heard something definite of what has been done, or is to be done, towards remedying the deplorable state of things in connection with the accommodation for Municipal Primary schools in Bombay which, as long ago as November last, Lord Sandhurst pressed on the attention of those responsible for it, in a sympathetic letter to the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia, C.I.E., Chairman of the Joint Schools Committee. Lord Sandhurst had recently made a personal inspection of the schools; and in his letter shows it to have been no mere perfunctory ceremonial. It is impossible to read his description of what he saw without doubting whether primary education, carried on under the conditions which attach to it in Bombay, must not be a curse, instead of a blessing, to those it is intended to benefit. The schools, he wrote, meaning the places in which they are held, could not be said to fulfil elementary conditions. The rooms were crowded; the ventilation was worse than insufficient; in some places there was hardly any light; and the staircases were of a kind which little children could barely be expected to mount and descend without considerable danger of accident." What the condition of the [illegible] must be in the rainy season, Excellency feelingly remarked, is more easily imagine. It is easy, he th

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Life-Saving Society, of which the Duke of York is honorary president, has for its primary object the promotion of technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned. It also endeavours to stimulate public opinion in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life-saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, &c., and to encourage boating, diving, plunging, and such other exercises and arts as would be of assistance to a person attempting to save life. With these ends in view it arranges for and promotes public lectures, demonstrations and competitions, and the formation of classes of instruction, so as to bring about a wide-spread and thorough knowledge of the principles which underlie the art of natation. The Society examines candidates and awards certificates and medallions for proficiency, and Mr. W. Henry, the honorary secretary, recently visited Walmer and examined a number of the sergeant-instructors assigned to the depot swimming bath. This examination consisted of practical work in rescuing from drowning and releasing oneself from the grasp of a drowning person, and a knowledge of the subject of circulation and respiration. Staff-Sergeant C. Privett; Sergeants H. Pettifer, F. Thomson, A. Apperley, W. Potter, and Lance-Corporal Bradley, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, were examined in their subjects, and gave a very able display of their abilities in all the branches of this class of work. Sergeant Lonter, Royal Marine Light Infantry, is already in possession of the society's medallion, and was examined for the certificate only. This interesting examination took place in the presence of Colonel J. L. Morris, commanding Royal Marine Depot, Fleet-Surgeon Conway and Surgeons Wildey and Gibbons, R. N., the Rev. C. L. Warleigh, Major M'Causland, and Lieutenants Smith and Robinson. The proceedings were conducted under the superintendence of Lieutenant S. J. Phillips, Instructor of Swimming at the Royal Marine Depot.

The most interesting item in the report by the hydrographer of the surveying work performed in 1895 is that which concerns the Penguin, and already referred to in "The Army and Navy Gazette" some time since. This vessel while surveying in the South Pacific found very deep water to the eastward of a line drawn between the Friendly and Kermadec Islands. Two excellent soundings in 5,147 and 5,155 fathoms, red clay, were obtained in latitude 28deg. 4min. S., longitude 176deg. 4min. W., and latitude 27deg. 21min. S., longitude 176deg. 29min. W. Valuable; good specimens of the bottom were [illegible] on both occasions. These deep soundings [illegible] as they are deeper by 500 fathoms, or [illegible] than any hitherto obtained. The [illegible] place in the ocean before known is to the [illegible]-east of Japan, where in 1875 the United States [illegible] Tuscarora found 4,655 fathoms. They also [illegible] the great inequalities of depth that exist in the Pacific Ocean, as the deep soundings now obtained [illegible] all separated from one another by shallower [illegible]. They furthermore confirm the fact, before observed, that the deepest parts of the sea are not far from land. The surveys carried on by the Navy engaged the services of seven men-of-war, two hired vessels, and a launch, in which were employed sixty-nine officers, of whom forty-seven were surveying officers, and 615 men. The Research was engaged in surveying off the south coast of England and in the Orkney and Shetland islands; the Triton, off the east coast of England; the hired vessel Gladiator, off the west coast of England and the west and west coasts of Ireland; the hired vessel [illegible]are, off the west coast of Newfoundland; the [illegible]ark, in the Mediterranean; the Rambler, off the west coast of Africa, the east coast of North America, and Bermuda; the Waterwitch, in the Fiji Islands; and the Dart, off the coast of Queensland. Furthermore, surveys were made by Staff-Commander J. Haslewood in Plymouth Sound and Portland Harbour, and Captain the Hon. H. F. C. Vereker made a cruise in the Seahorse in order to obtain a sketch of leading marks and headlands round the coast of England.

A curious story, with an obviously Transatlantic flavour, is quoted by the "Army and Navy Register" from a San Francisco paper not named. It is appropriately headed "Stormy Petrels," and relates to the proceedings of the officers and men of the Spartan at the end of the United States gunboat Petrel at Shanghai in February. The differences of the Western world were reflected in the East, and we read that [illegible] festly no love was lost between the officers of the two vessels, while the officers of each [illegible] by a thin veil of politeness. [illegible] sheet, angry murmurs arose among the sailors forward hands, and heated feelings were excited on the quarter-deck when the Spartan's search light was twice turned on the little craft, and every nook and corner of her explored. Apology, we are told, followed, and the offence was explained away to the satisfaction of Captain Emery of the gunboat. The anger of the bluejackets seems not to have been so easily appeased, and they swore vengeance against the Britishers. These on their part, seem not to have been slow to anger, for, finding a party of eight or ten Yankees drinking and singing patriotic songs in the upper room of a saloon, they immediately resolved to throw them into the street, with which purpose they ascended to storm the staircase. They were met by a shower of champagne bottles, glasses, and other missiles, and, emboldened by a momentary success, the Yankees rushed downstairs, knives were drawn, and, says the San Francisco Journal, "that the British were routed half-a-dozen of their number bleeding on the floor. Subsequently, we are told, the British Consul assessed the Spartans in 2,000 dollars "or more" damages. We suppose some brawl is at the bottom of the story, but we should have preferred to learn the details from another source than San Francisco.

The distracted condition of affairs in Nicaragua has furnished another occasion for the exercise of naval force, and an unlawful purpose of the insurgent Minister of the Treasury, which was somewhat akin to a filibustering raid, has been defeated by the timely and energetic action of the commanders of British and American warships. It appears that this Minister demanded of the comptroller of the London Bank of Central America a loan of 80,000 dollars on the security of 83,000 dollars of doubtful Nicaraguan stock, on pain of withdrawing protection from the Leon branch of the bank. The United States cruiser Alert, was then at Corinto, and her commander, Captain Hartstene, promised assistance for the protection of property. Afterwards the Minister came with a train of forces to Corinto, with the purpose of removing the bullion to Leon, the [illegible] but it was in danger. [illegible] meanwhile the [illegible] arrived, and Captain [illegible] and the [illegible] an officer and agreed upon conditions [illegible] the insurgent leaders fled, and a [illegible] disturbance followed. A hundred [illegible] American marines were landed on May [illegible] were dispersed, and the Custom House [illegible] guard. The Foreign General Medina, [illegible] Honduras soldiers, arrived and demanded [illegible] under of the building, threatening to occupy the town, but the Comus cleared for action, and the Alert steamed opposite the Custom House. This energetic action brought the general to reason. He apologised and returned, and President Zelaya telegraphed his approval and thanks to the naval officer, who had certainly done a proper thing in protecting persons and property from lawless violence. It is pleasant to see British and American seamen working together in so good a cause.

Argentine activity, as is well known, is rivalled by that of Brazil. Small armoured ships and cruisers have been ordered in France and England, and the German yard at Kiel has three torpedo gunboats in hand. The first of these, which has received the name of Caramuru, was launched a few weeks ago. The following are her dimensions and principal features: Length, 236ft.; beam 30ft. 3in.; draught, 10ft. 6in.; displacement, 1,030 tons. The vessel carries two 4in., six 3·2in., and four 1·Pdr. quick-firers, and has three torpedo-tubes. The engines are to develop 3,000 horse-power with forced draught, and, driving two screws, are to give a speed of 23 knots.

WHAT DREAMS MAY COME.

IN a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the sleep of health is dreamless. "Dreams," says Shakespeare, "are children of an idle brain." If both the doctor and the poet are right, it follows that idle brains are unhealthy brains. No matter, they may be healthy in the inference, but that is not quite the point. Are all dreams signs of a diseased condition? To this the doctor says "No." He divides dreams into two classes: those started by noises or other causes outside the sleeper, and those produced by pain, fever, or indigestion.

Here we inject a fact. We receive multitudes of letters containing this affirmation, almost in identical wording: "I was worse tired in the morning than when I went to bed." To this the doctor has an answer. He says, "When we feel wearied in the morning, very likely it results from dreams that we have forgotten." Quite so.

In other words there is a bodily condition which may prevent a person from working by day at his usual calling, but obliges him to labour all night under a mental stimulus of which he knows nothing save by its resulting exhaustion. These unhappy wretches toil harder, their fare, for no compensation, when they are ill, than they have to do during living when they are well. What an infernal and frightful fact! And this, too, without taking into account their physical suffering at all times.

"Night," said Coleridge, "is my hell."

From one of the letters referred to we quote what a woman says of her daughter: "She was worse tired in a morning than when she went to bed." Poor girl. Those "forgotten dreams" had tossed her about as a ship is tossed in a tempest. Night was her day of labour.

The mother's simple tale is this: "In June, 1890, my daughter Ann Elizabeth became low, weak, and fretful, and complained of pain in the chest after eating. Next her stomach was so irritable that she vomited all the food she took. It was awful to see her heave and strain. For three weeks nothing passed through her stomach except a little soda water and lime water. Later on, her feet and legs began to swell and puff from dropsy. She was now pale as death and looked as though she had not a drop of blood in her body, and was always cold. Month after month dragged by and she got weaker every day. She could not walk without support, for she had lost the proper use of her legs, and her body swayed from side to side as she moved.

"A doctor attended her for twelve months, and finally said it was no use giving her any more medicine as it would do no good. In May, 1891, I took her to the Newsbury Infirmary. She got no better there, and I thought I was surely going to lose her. She was then thirteen years of age.

"One day a lady (Mrs. Light) called at my shop, and seeing how bad my daughter was, spoke of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded us to try it. I got a bottle from the Thornhill Lees Co-operative Stores, and she began taking it. In two days she found a little relief; the sickness was not so frequent. She kept on with the Syrup and steadily improved. Soon she was strong as ever, and has since been in the best of health and can take any kind of food. After she had taken the Syrup only two weeks the neighbours were surprised at her improved appearance, and I told them what had brought it about—that Seigel's Syrup had one what the doctors could not do, it saved her life. Yours truly, (Signed), (Miss) Sarah Ann Sheard, 19, Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, October 11th, 1892."

The inciting cause of all this young girl's pitiful suffering was indigestion and dyspepsia. Dropsy being one of the most dangerous symptoms. If attacks both young and aged, its fearful and often fatal results being due to the fact that physicians usually treat the symptoms instead of the disease itself.

"A child's dreams," says Dr. Richardson, "are signs of disturbed health and should be regarded with anxiety." The same is true of the dreams of older people. The mean poison in the stomach and point to the immediate use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. [illegible], 1878.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

EDWARD V. GARDNER, [illegible] S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see that they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are bearing the Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into general practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. [illegible], and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oils. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with "DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

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EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

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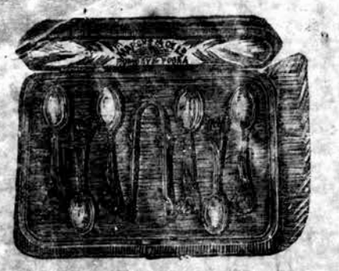

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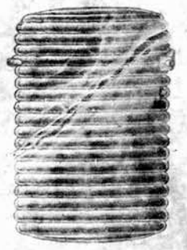

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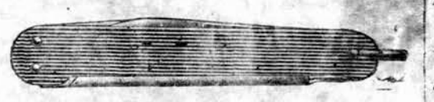

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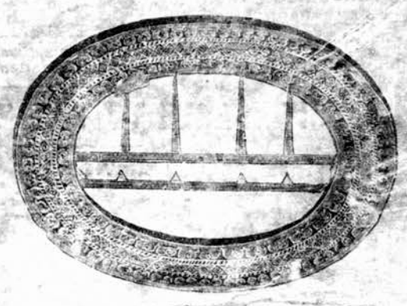

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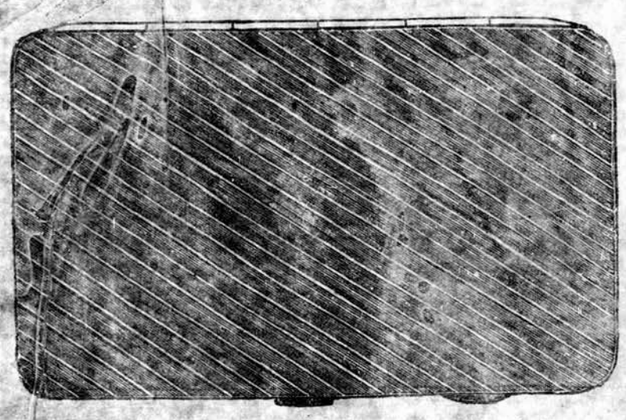

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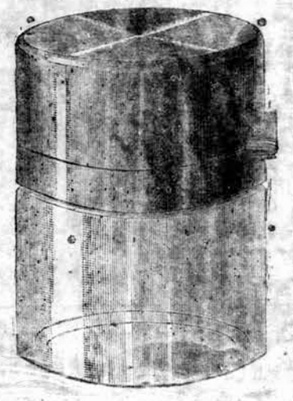

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